

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR ISSUE
DRAWS SHARP CLEAVAGE
BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES

Republican Candidates at Convention Pledge Themselves to Uphold Volstead Law—Democratic Leader Gives Open Support to Side of 'Liquor'

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4 (Special)—Political lines are now definitely drawn between the prohibitionists and the liquor forces in New Jersey. The party policies of Democrats and Republicans have been stated at their conventions. The Republicans have unequivocally taken their stand for the enforcement of the Constitution and prohibition as set forth in the Volstead Act. The Democrats are just as decisively throwing their influence upon the side of the wets.

Republicans in state convention here yesterday adopted the following plank on prohibition: Genuine Americanism means the preservation of constitutional government as against the misuse of anarchy. We stand unequivocally for the preservation of the Constitution without impairment. Respect of the law is the keystone of all free government. It is the duty of the chief executive of the state to see to it that the law of the state as enacted by the Legislature is fully enforced. It is his duty to see to it that the law is enforced in the Eighteenth Amendment and is impartially enforced in the same manner as every other law enacted by the Legislature.

Democratic Stand

The Democratic stand was set forth no less clearly after Gov. Edward I. Edwards made his address yesterday at the opening session of the Democratic State convention, also in Trenton. In the course of his remarks he referred to the question of prohibition as follows:

I am against prohibition. I am against the saloon. I am in favor of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under federal supervision and regulation. If this cannot be done under the present law, I favor the repeal of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment of our Constitution. If, needs be, and urge the enactment of such laws as will make this possible. Just think of it. A small group of financial reformers and their hirelings using the power of this great government to throttle the personal liberty of the people. And they have the effrontery to pose as champions of law and order.

"Wet on Water"

Are you aware that the United States of America, under this act, is dry on land and wet on water? It is a fact that the United States Government today and ever since this act has been on the statute books has sanctioned and made legal the sale of hard liquor of all kinds, including wine and beer on the ships traveling under the American flag on the high seas and operated by the United States Shipping Board.

How is it purchased? Is it possible that the United States Government is the bootlegging business? And if so, does our "Holler than thou" Senator sponsor this traffic?

I believe that personal liberty is the foundation of the greatness of this country. I yield to no one in my respect and regard for the great human principle, embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and for the people who sought honestly "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

Judge George H. Silzer, Democratic candidate for Governor, has repeatedly stated that he is in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The rough draft of the Democratic platform plank, on prohibition thoroughly sustains both Governor Ed-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

BRITAIN LIKELY TO AGREE
TO SMALLER NEUTRAL ZONES

Opinion in France Is That Compromise in Levant Is Possible Regarding Restricted Territory

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Tonight or tomorrow the result of the conference at Mudania is expected, for French official circles believe that the meeting will be short and decisive. In the meantime, two sets of instructions are known at Paris. Lord Curzon, through the French Ambassador, Count de Saint-Aulaire sent a note defining the British view. From it appear a number of difficulties. As far as it concerns evacuation of the Turks from the neutral zone on the Asiatic shore it seems that the British troops retire from Chanak. England appears to refuse complete evacuation, but a compromise seems more than possible. For example, the British would tolerate small allied contingents on the Asiatic shore and there is a clear indication that eventually London will agree to smaller neutral zones.

Regarding Eastern Thrace the British demand that as the Greeks retire there should be installed an Ottoman administration, if necessary under military control of the Allies. The British thesis apparently is that the Mudania conference should only deal with military arrangements and not administrative matters and, moreover, the Turkish demand in that form cannot be accepted even at a later conference. England also proposes that before consenting to Greek evacuation of Thrace, the Allies should await the response that the Government of Ankara is due to make to the note of Sept. 23. This response has not yet arrived, but the Quai d'Orsay informs the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that no importance is attached to the delay. Communication with Ankara may take four days, and therefore it is now

ALLIED OCCUPATION
OF THRACE URGED
BY MR. VENIZELOS

Cretan Statesman Asks United States Government to Intercede With Allied Powers

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(By The Associated Press)—Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, called on Colonel Harvey, United States Ambassador today, and asked the Ambassador to send a message to Washington requesting the United States Government to intercede with the Allies and request them to occupy Thrace pending the final disposition of that territory.

In this connection it is recalled that the joint allied note to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, forwarded Sept. 23, signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy stated: "The three governments take this opportunity to declare that they view with favor the desire of Turkey to recover Thrace as far as the river Maritza and including Adrianople." The note promised the willing support of the three governments to the drawing of a frontier line on this basis on condition that the Ankara Government did not send armies into the neutral zones during the peace negotiations.

Safeguard for Minorities
Mr. Venizelos told Colonel Harvey that he realized that Eastern Thrace must be ultimately returned to Turkey but he insisted that that territory be occupied by allied troops so as to effect an evacuation of the Christian minorities. He said that for centuries the Turks had been conducting Christian massacres by the wholesale there. The ambassador will forward the request of Mr. Venizelos to the United States tonight without recommendation. He will see Lord Curzon soon and hear the British side of the question.

The Ambassador, in his weekly conference with journalists, said that the former Greek Premier had told him that he had sent to the Greek Revolutionary Government an ultimatum containing three points. The three points were:

First—The Allies must occupy Thrace.
Second—The Revolutionary Greek Government must recognize that Eastern Thrace must eventually be returned to Turkey.
Third—Greek troops must evacuate Thrace immediately.

Colonel Harvey added that Mr. Venizelos stated that if these terms were accepted, he would represent Greece abroad and also undertake to get allied support.

Selection of Delegates
The Mudania conference between the representatives of the Turkish Nationalists and the allied powers was to begin in earnest today following the belated arrival of General Mazarakis and Colonel Sarriyannis, the Greek representatives. Yesterday's meeting was perfunctory, being adjourned almost immediately to await the arrival of the delegates.

Athens dispatches declare Colonel Plastras, one of the heads of the recent successful revolutionary movement, will at the last moment be appointed the chief Greek delegate. The Athens Government also is understood to have instructed its representatives to remain firm on the question of Thrace, which continues to be the main bone of contention.

Of the other delegates, Brigadier-General Harrington, for Great Britain, has been given a free hand by his Government, and Ismet Pasha, for the Turks, is assumed to have explicit directions from Mustafa Kemal Pasha based on the assurances given the latter by Franklin Bouillon, the French envoy.

The Turkish demand that the Greek army evacuate Thrace within eight days is regarded as almost an impossibility. Constantinople dispatches mention the possibility of a blockade against Greece by the Allies if the Athens Government refuses to recall its forces, but this is not borne out officially here.

Charges of Atrocities
The Greek contention is that an immediate Turkish occupation of Thrace would result in excesses against the Christian population, while the Turks profess to be equally concerned over the welfare of their co-religionists under the present régime.

Military missions composed of French, English and Italian officers have left Constantinople for Adrianople, Rodosto and Lule-Burgas to investigate charges of atrocities and to maintain a pacifying surveillance. The Times this morning prints a lengthy letter from Mr. Venizelos protesting the return of Thrace to the Turks and suggesting that the province, as a last resort, be occupied by allied troops until the execution of a peace treaty.

Comments on this, The Times expresses the opinion that the situation in Thrace is one of very great peril, and fears that Mr. Venizelos "does not greatly exaggerate" in his description of it. The newspaper considers it unsafe to leave the province in the hands of either the Turks or the Greeks, although it believes Turkish gendarmes might be employed there if previously disciplined by Western officers.

Christian Minorities
It condemns the "foolish talk in Athens about the irrevocable determination of the Greeks to defend the province," and expresses confidence that Mr. Venizelos knows better than to "lend countenance to such absurdities," but believes he will need "all his authority and ability to silence blatant folly of this sort."

The Times thinks it important that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Russian Premier
Returns to Office

By The Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 4.—The Soviet Premier, Nikolai Lenin, presided at last night's sitting of the Council of Commissars, this being his first public appearance since last spring. With his return to office, the Premier has been flooded with invitations to address various meetings, the first coming from the all-Russian transport workers, now in convention. It is understood Mr. Lenin has declined most of these. He is now devoting at least six hours daily to his duties.

Although none of the newspapers even mentioned the fact that the Premier had actually again taken up his residence in the Kremlin, the fact was quite generally known. Only his intimate friends and the higher officials, however, have been permitted to extend their personal greetings.

BRITAIN AGAINST
NEW COMPLICATION

Little Ground for View Mr. Venizelos Will Lure Greece Into Scheme to Save Greece

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Up to the time of cabling, no news has reached Downing Street from Mudania, and the Prime Minister is still in the country awaiting an immediate summons to town. The discretionary powers accorded General Harrington are so wide that only in case of difficulty over fundamental issues would he need to refer to London and the absence of communication may, therefore, be taken as indicating thus far that no deadlock has been reached.

Little heed need be paid to the flamboyant declarations by Nationalist representatives in Constantinople, nor indeed to the statements of Franklin Bouillon, whose laborious dispatches, designed to impress Europe with the belief that his timely intervention alone saved the British Empire from war with Turkey, have caused considerable amusement in diplomatic circles hitherto committed to a Franco-phillic policy.

Discussion of Demands
Demands will come up for discussion at Mudania which, in the nature of things, the Turks will attempt to resist. It is permissible to assume that they will readily consent to evacuate the neutral zone in return for a Greek retirement from Eastern Thrace and while General Harrington will press them to take the initiative there seems no reason why the two withdrawals should not be operated simultaneously.

If, however, as is probable, Ismet Pasha couples with this a request for British evacuation of Chanak, the harmony of the proceedings is likely to be subjected to a rude shock. Great Britain bases her right to remain at Chanak both on the armistice of 1918 and the Paris agreement of last month, and the present intention is to stay there until satisfactory guarantees for the freedom of the Straits are secured at the general conference. As one highly placed authority put it to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "if we give Chanak as well as Thrace we have nothing to barter with," and it does not require personal knowledge of Turkish psychology to appreciate the force of this argument.

Oriental Diplomacy
Another contention likely to worry the Turks is that any decisions taken at Mudania shall be dependent upon Kemal's reply to the allied note. This is exactly contrary to the wishes of Ankara, but the devious pathways of Oriental diplomacy are now well understood in London, if not in Paris, and having secured the whip hand Britain is unlikely to loose her hold. The only chance of failure of the military operations.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS
OCTOBER 4, 1922

General

New Jersey Dry Issue Presented..... 1
Four States Ask Brokerage Action..... 1
Allied Occupation of Thrace Urged..... 1
Turks Accept Allied Note..... 1
Mr. Lowden Wants Tax Power Limited..... 4
Pupils Will Learn More About Banks..... 4
Japanese Finance and Manchuria..... 4
Amnesty Offered to Irish Rebels..... 5
Electric Lines Double Outlay..... 5
The Week in Paris..... 5
Indian Railways' Contracts Ending..... 5

Financial

Sentiment in Wool Market Better..... 9
John Huegin Puellier—Portrait..... 9
Union Pacific Gains Moderately..... 9
Expect National Biscuit Stock Dividend 9
Bulls Aggressive in Stock Market..... 10
Stock Market Quotations..... 10
Harvard Expert Sees No Decline in Cloth 11
Packer Hide Sales Decline..... 11
Dutch Colony Products at Utrecht Fair..... 11

Sports

Stanford Football Prospects..... 12
Former World Series Stars..... 12
Golf Medalist Seldom Wins Title..... 12
Giants and Yankees Meet..... 13
Conference Elevens Start Saturday..... 13
Technology Track Outlook..... 13

Features

News of Freemasonry..... 6
Elfenfuth, a Bone of Contention..... 7
Flint-Knappers of Brandon..... 7
Japanese Baseball..... 7
The Page of the Seven Arts..... 8
Book Reviews and Literary News..... 16
The Home Forum..... 17
Home..... 17
Editorials..... 18

ALLIED GENERALS
REACH AGREEMENT
WITH ISMET PASHA

Questions Relating to Armistice Settled at Mudania, Says Constantinople Dispatch

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(By The Associated Press)—An agreement has been concluded between the allied generals and Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist representative, who have been in consultation at Mudania over the question of an armistice, says an Exchange Telegraph message from Constantinople today. It is expected, it is added, the protocol will be signed today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—(By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalists have accepted the fundamentals of the allied note regarding the Eastern settlement, it was announced here this forenoon. A communiqué issued by General Harrington, the British commander-in-chief, regarding the Mudania conference, which he is attending, says the conference is proceeding satisfactorily and that Ismet Pasha, the Nationalist representative, has reassured orders to the Nationalist troops to avoid all contact with the British.

Generals Exchange Views

The French official communiqué says:

"The preliminary meeting of the allied generals was held at Mudania yesterday morning and ended with the draft of the protocol. Thanks to the conciliatory disposition manifested by both sides, there was no difficulty in reaching an agreement as to the majority of the clauses as a basis for the peace conference."

The meeting ended at 8 p. m. and resumed this morning at 10. During the interval the allied generals exchanged views in order to examine the non-fundamental objections of the Turkish delegate. The general impression is very satisfactory. The arrival of the Greek military mission, including Colonels Platras and Sarriyannis, is expected this morning."

Russia Looms Up

Russia loomed on the horizon for the first time as likely to prove an important figure in the settlement of the Turkish problem. The negotiations at Mudania, have brought to light the fact that Kemal's advisers are urging him to obtain from the Allies pledges for eventual fulfillment of all the conditions of the so-called national pact, including control of the Straits and modification or annulment of the capitulations.

Should he succeed in this, it is said, he will at the same time attempt to abrogate the treaty made with the Soviet foreign minister, Georgi Tchitcherin, in Moscow on March 18, 1921, which permits the Soviet and the Black Sea countries to share in the control of the Straits.

Many of Kemal's advisers have no love for the Russo-Turk Alliance, and feel that it is time to repudiate an agreement which has ceased to be useful to the Kemalists. There never has been, they say, any lasting affection between such natural economic and political rivals as Russia and Turkey. The Kemalists for some time have been anxious about their Caucasian frontier.

Cancellation of the treaty therefore is regarded by many of the Nationalists as a sound national policy. All the other advisers are now understood to regard with misgivings the idea of sharing with Russia the control of Turkey's defenses.

REAL FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA
EXISTS IN EUROPE, SAYS MR. LADD

North Dakota Senator, Back After Extensive Travel There, Believes All Nations Must Join to Solve Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Only through a conference of all major nations of the world, including the United States, Germany and Russia, can there be found a solution for the problems confronting Europe today, is the opinion of Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe as a member of the American delegation to the inter-parliamentary congress held recently at Vienna.

Mr. Ladd, with his colleagues, Senators Seldon P. Spencer (R., from Missouri); William B. McKinley (R., from Illinois); William J. Harris (D., from Georgia); and T. H. Caraway (D., from Arkansas), visited France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Yugoslavia, and Italy.

Unlike Mr. Caraway, the Senator from North Dakota did not come away with the impression that "all Europe was 'cussin' America.' He said that only a friendly feeling prevailed for this country among the Central European countries, though he did believe that the political leaders of France were disparaging the United States. This antipathy he found in Paris especially.

French Impressions Unfavorable
His gleanings in France were not altogether favorable. Mr. Ladd said that the huge armies of both France and Italy lead one to believe they still depend upon war to accomplish something. "France," said he, "is trying to be the military dictator of the world." Italy's reduction in arms was said to be more apparent than real, as the demobilized soldiers were being put into the police forces.

MR. McKENNA URGES POLICY
OF CHARITY IN SETTLEMENT
OF EUROPE'S HUGE WAR DEBTS

Address to Bankers Reveals Necessity of Considering Nations' Ability to Pay—International Prosperity Furthered by Canceling Part of Obligations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Exportable surplus of Europe's debtor nations and especially Germany, constitutes the only key to settlement of international war obligations in the view of Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, who addressed the convention of the American Bankers Association here today. He advocated postponement of payments until frank conference between creditors and debtors should determine what amount ultimately should be paid, calling attention to the fact that "many interests besides trade and finance" are involved and must be determined by wise policy of the world's highest statesman.

PRESIDENT ENLISTS
BANKERS' AID AGAIN

This Time He Asks Them to Lead American People Back to Sane Expenditures

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—In a message to the American Bankers Association, President Harding today said that its members "must lead in recommending our people to sane expenditures, to ways of economy and thrift, and to the consideration of municipal and national problems in that connection, which builds the temple of confidence."

The message, addressed to Thomas B. McAdams, retiring president of the association, follows. Public duties and personal cares seem to have combined to render impossible, once more, my acceptance of the invitation to the annual gathering of the American Bankers Association. My regrets are the more poignant because I hoped to be able to say some few things to your members on this occasion.

I have so many times expressed my admiration and appreciation of the part which the banking interests played during and after the war, that I do not need to remind you of my sentiments in that regard. Rather, I wish to appeal to your great organization in behalf of my conviction that another, a more inclusive, and perhaps a more difficult opportunity of service is today presented to you.

To the patriotism, steadfastness and right-thinking of our financial leaders the country had owed very much in connection with financing the war and, later in restoring stability, confidence and security throughout our economic structure. The banking community has always co-operated splendidly in dealing with these problems.

But today our country, the world, all human kind, are demanding that this co-operation be extended to wider realms; to those social, moral, ethical problems which are crying for understanding attention. They cannot be denied; they grow increasingly insistent. They call for an application of the same spirit of willing co-operation which is the very basis of the bank.

I have often thought of the bank as a co-operative modern institution of social unification. On the basis of a complete confidence in its integrity and aims, it aggregates together in vast, available masses the scattered bits of credit and resources which otherwise would be unavailable for great undertakings and makes possible huge producing organizations which characterize the modern industrial community.

We have not to times which require, like a aggregation of the social sense, the ethical ideal, the moral inspirations and the best intelligence in order to produce the true welfare of men individually and in communities. The I have come to regard as the most pressing requirement of our day; and its accomplishment I invite the assistance of you men who have been foremost among social co-operators.

The world is not given to rewarding those who serve it with opportunities

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

General Concern Over War Debts

Mr. McKenna began by explaining his choice of "Reparations and International War Debts" as the subject of his address. Calling attention to the wide divergence in systems of procedure in England and the United States, he said he found it difficult to select a technical banking topic. "I resolved, therefore," he said, "to pass beyond the technicalities of banking and to look for a subject of general interest to the business community." He continued:

In their report to the Reparation Commission the Bankers' Committee, which sat early this summer in Paris, laid stress upon the need to resume normal trade conditions between countries and to stabilize exchanges, and they came to the conclusion that neither of these aims could be accomplished without a definite settlement of the reparations and other international debts. Here, then, it seemed to me as a subject for my address. There will be no matter of more deep concern to the world's trade at the present time than reparations payments and international debts.

There are two preliminary observations which I must make. The first is that I speak as a banker expressing my personal views. I have nothing to do with politics and I do not appear here in any representative character. I approach the question solely from the economic point of view and my endeavor is to determine what is the limit of the debtors' capacity to pay, and the effect of payment upon the world's trade. It is not what the debtors may justly be called upon to pay, but what they are able to pay, which we as business men, anxious to discover the conditions upon which trade property is founded, must consider with the most careful attention.

England Prepared to Pay

My second observation is to meet a possible criticism. How can a member of a nation which is one of the debtors of the United States, speak freely to an American audience upon international indebtedness? The primary and essential duty of a debtor is to discharge his liability. . . . In the course of my argument I shall show that England has the ability to pay, and once that is established, I can hesitatingly assert her determination to honor her bond in full. I believe I am justified in asking you to treat England's debt to the United States as certain to be provided for, and, if this be conceded, we shall be free to consider the question of the remaining international debts.

First let us look at the magnitude of these international debts. The greatest of all is that of Germany for reparations, a debt of which the United States has declined to assume any share. The amount was not defined by the Treaty of Versailles, but subsequently by the London Ultimatum it was put at \$32,000,000,000, at which amount it stands nominally today. Of the remaining debts the liability of France to the United States and Great Britain is \$6,500,000,000, and of Italy to the same two countries is \$4,500,000,000.

Russia owes these countries \$3,500,000,000 and a further \$1,000,000,000 to France. These are the principal debts; the others are all comparatively small in amount. As the indemnity demanded by the European continental governments, England is the greatest. We have no record in history of international claims of this magnitude.

Mr. McKenna then referred to the indemnity exacted by Germany from France in 1871, amounting to \$1,000,000,000 and up to that time the largest debt between governments ever known. By 1873, he said, the whole indemnity was paid "without serious disorganization of the world's trade." But the conditions were far different from those existing in the present crisis: "The war had been short. France's national heretofore stocks of foreign securities; her credit was good and in her effort to increase her exports she was not hampered by high tariffs." He went on:

Such is the only precedent we have for the payment of a great international debt. The figures we have to deal with today are on a far larger scale, but the problem in all essential particulars is the same. We have to discover the capacity of the debtors to pay and consider the consequences of payment. As the indemnity demanded from Germany is much the greatest of the debts and is the one most urgently in need of a satisfactory settlement, I place it in front of our discussion.

How Much Can Germany Pay?

The first question is, what is Germany's capacity to pay? What we have to investigate is Germany's capacity to produce wealth but her capacity to pay foreign debt. I cannot help thinking that we have here the source of the error into which the war-savvy experts seem to have fallen. Nobody has ever doubted Germany's immense power to produce, but production by itself is not enough. She must find a market for her exports, and the problem thus becomes one of determining the possible extension of German export trade.

Nor is this the end. We must remember that an increase in her exports will only provide funds for reparations if there is no corresponding increase in imports. Payment for her indispensable imports must be for her first charge upon the proceeds of her foreign sales, and it is only the balance, the exportable surplus, which is available for reparations.

In speaking of a nation's exportable

Prominent Figures in the New York Sessions of American Bankers Association

surplus we must not forget that other factors may contribute to it besides the balance of exports over imports. Interest received from foreign investments and payment for external services, such as shipping, may be contributory factors. As regards the surplus from the sale of Germany's products and payment for services, it is safe to say that it never exceeded \$100,000,000 a year. But what is her position today?

Most of her foreign investments have gone. Her shipping has been largely confiscated, and she has been deprived of some of her most productive areas—Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar Basin, and the Polish provinces. All the sources whence an exportable surplus might have been drawn have been greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed. At no time was Germany's exportable surplus sufficient to enable her to make the annual payments demanded under the London ultimatum; it is entirely out of the question that she could do so today.

Effect of Payments Made

According to a recent statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, Germany has received money and delivered property altogether to the value of about \$2,000,000,000. Of this amount \$1,645,000,000 represented the value of ships, coal, other payments in kind, property in ceded territories and local payments to armies of occupation. The amount in cash has been only \$375,000,000. And yet, with this comparatively small cash payment, observe what has happened. The mark has declined to less than one-seventieth of the value it had when the obligation to pay was imposed. The means of payment has been found by the sale of marks. After this experience it is difficult to believe that Germany has any surplus from the export of her products.

It is beyond question that in the last three years Germany has made every effort to develop her external trade. The German workman has been fully employed and the factories have been actively at work all over the country. The decline in the mark has afforded a very considerable advantage to the German exporter. Nevertheless the German trade figures show that the exports, long after the immediate deficiency in essential foreign commodities due to the war was made good, are still barely equal to the imports. The conclusion seems irresistible that Germany has no present capacity to obtain a surplus from the export of goods.

Must Export Manufactures

If Germany could pay what is demanded of her, the only method of obtaining the money would be by increasing her exports. Now what are these exports to be? She is essentially a manufacturing nation. Her foreign trade sale of raw materials is comparatively small. On balance she is obliged to import food, and in consequence of the loss of a large part of her mineral lands she is compelled to import both iron ore and coal for the supply of her factories and furnaces. An increased exportable surplus could only be obtained by extending her sale of manufactured goods.

To do this in the teeth of the competition of other manufacturing nations who must work longer hours for less wages, she must cut profits, she must reduce her imports to the indispensable minimum. But her competitors will not consent to stand idle while they lose their trade. They will find themselves faced with growing unemployment and heavy trade losses. In order to retain their hold on neutral markets they, too, will be compelled to reduce wages and cut profits. And thus Germany's effort to extend her foreign trade must be confronted with the opposition of the whole manufacturing interest of the rest of the world, and could only be successfully carried out by a general lowering of the standard of life.

I know it is frequently alleged that the collapse of the mark with the accompanying disinflation of the world's trade might have been avoided if the German Government had acted with firmness and good faith. It is certainly true that in my own country far heavier taxation is levied than in Germany, but I am inclined to think we are overtaxed and that overtaxation so far from fostering cannot fail to depress national production. Whether I am right or wrong in this opinion I fail to see how additional taxation can stimulate foreign trade and provide a large exportable surplus. The taxes would be paid in marks, and whether the marks are derived from avowed taxation or from concealed taxation through the use of the printing press, they are in neither case a currency which would be accepted in discharge of foreign liability.

Billion Assets Available

Many Germans possess foreign assets, whether investments or balances in foreign banks, and it would be a perfectly practicable proceeding for them to sell these assets to the German Government, who in turn could hand them over to the Reparation Commission. But it is an essential condition of such a transaction that the owners of the foreign assets should be willing to sell them; no government in the present situation of Germany could force a compulsory sale.

It is impossible to give any precise estimate of the total value of these assets, but I believe it would be safe to put them at not less than a billion dollars. Whatever the amount may be, however, Germany could pay it, provided the fall in the mark was arrested. More than that I do not think she has the ability to find, at any rate for some years, and it would be a condition of this payment that no more should be demanded of her for a long time to come. I believe that, looking merely at the amount to be received, the creditors

would gain by abandoning the attempt to obtain other money payments for a period of at least three years, and I am quite sure the world as a whole would be an immense gainer in the general stabilization of exchanges which would ensue upon an arrest of the fall in the mark.

I have dealt at length with the reparations problem in an endeavor to show that a nation, except in so far as it has an exportable surplus, can only pay foreign debt out of the wealth it has accumulated outside its own country. If we pass now to the other international debts we have to recognize that the general argument is equally applicable to them all. Have the debtors an exportable surplus and what are their foreign assets? With regard to the latter question the only debtor possessing any large accumulation of such assets is England. Neither France nor Italy has similar reserves of wealth, and I doubt whether either of them has sufficient to meet more than a trifling part of their foreign debt.

The inevitable conclusion is that these international debts are far too great for the capacity of any of the debtor countries except England. The whole subject requires a rational reconsideration by the creditors, who must keep steadily in view the immediate effect of the payment of these debts on the general trade of the world. The creditor countries will obtain greater advantage from trade prosperity, which will insure full employment in their factories and workshops, than they can ever receive from the precarious payment of these debts.

To sum up: The conclusion to which I am driven is that Germany can only pay now whatever she may have in foreign balances together with such amount as she can realize by the sale of her remaining foreign securities; that this payment is only possible if all other demands are postponed for a definite period long enough to ensure the stabilization of the mark; and that future demands at the expiration of this period must be limited to the annual amount of Germany's exportable surplus after the discharge of her foreign debt.

Further, that England has the capacity to pay to the United States interest and sinking fund on her debt; but that the other debtors are none of them in a position to meet more than a small part of their external liabilities, and in the existing condition of Europe a definite postponement of any payment by them is desirable in the interests of all the parties. The actual amount which the other debtors could ultimately pay should, as in the case of Germany, be ascertained by inquiry into their exportable surplus at a full and frank conference between creditors and debtors.

Economic Conclusion

If I have become convinced that an attempt to enforce payment beyond the debtor's ability is injurious to the international trade of the whole world, lowers wages, reduces profits and is a direct cause of unemployment, the conclusion is founded solely on economic grounds and is uninfluenced by any political considerations or any regard to the moral obligations of the debtors. I know very well that there are other considerations affecting these debts, but these are matters of statecraft to be determined by the rulers of the creditor countries according to their view of wise policy, which covers many interests besides those of trade and finance.

The fact that a debtor cannot pay does not of itself discharge the obligation. The debt may become the subject of negotiation and bargain by which if the debtor obtains relief, the creditor may still recover some advantage to which he may be justly entitled.

But I conceive it to be the duty of bankers to help, so far as they can, in forming a sound public opinion upon the financial and commercial aspects of these international debts, and it is in pursuance of this duty that I have ventured to make these observations.

tended to national banks, opposing any law permitting national banks to establish branches in any state where such procedure is not authorized by the law of the state and opposing the organization by any national or state bank of branches anywhere except within its own boundaries.

Election of officers, which took place before the noon adjournment, resulted as follows: President, John H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, Wis.; first vice-president, Walter W. Head of Omaha, Neb.; second vice-president, William E. Knox of New York City.

Share International Bonds

Oscar G. Foreman of Chicago, chairman of the insurance committee, reported that special arrangements had been made to place a portion of the international bankers' blanket bonds in the United States. Twenty per cent will be issued through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and 80 per cent through Lloyds of London.

Joseph Hirsch, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, emphasized the importance of "the three-cornered alliance—the farmer, the banker and the state." He said that American bankers are encouraging better marketing, good roads and better rural

schools for children. The committee, he explained, is making a study of "co-operation" the most significant movement in agriculture today.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, pleaded for America's playing her part in readjustment of world conditions.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in a telegram to the convention, expressed his appreciation of the way in which the bankers have worked together to solve post-war problems and voiced hopefulness for a restoration of normal conditions.

"Isolation is economically impossible," declared John G. Lonsdale of St. Louis, Mo., at a conference of the National Bank Division. Mr. Lonsdale, as president of the division, urged the association to co-operate with the Government in the interchange of information of international credits financing.

Bonus Veto Applauded

Fred I. Kent, in submitting a report of the commerce and marine committee, spoke on "Industrial and Trade Conditions," and evoked considerable applause when he said the defeat of the former service men's bonus bill was advisable in view of the present proportions between taxation and the national income.

The present industrial and trade condition, the speaker said, proved the necessity for the United States to take some action on the question of reparations and to be represented on the Reparations Commission at the proper time. Mr. Kent said he believed the United States should extend credit to Germany with priority to reparations securities. That time, however, has not yet come because, first, there must be eliminated the sources of difference between nations in Europe, which still exist, and which do not warrant the extension of such credit.

The knowledge that the United States stands ready to take such action, the speaker declared, would accelerate the development of conditions in Europe which would bring about stabilization and peace.

Debate on the branch banking resolution was participated in by Samuel R. Jeffries of St. Louis, W. J. Braunschweiger of Olean, N. Y., and Andrew J. Frame of Waukegan, Wis. They were followed by Roy O. West of the Bank of Dwight, Dwight, Ill.; Nathan E. Prince, Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, Hartford, Conn.; Frank T. Hodgson, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Hannibal, Mo., and William J. Couse, Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.

Thomas B. McAdams, president of the American Bankers Association, and other officials have been bombarded with letters and telegrams from bankers in all parts of the country in the past 48 hours. Many of these communications protested against branch banking and urged the convention to go on record as opposed to the system.

Two Sides to Question

But there is another side. In presenting the report of the Federal Legislative Committee, however, Guy E. Bowerman, chairman, said the com-

mittee approached with hesitation the question of branch banking. The report said:

None of the committee present have been in the past, and in the future, advocates of branch banking as an integral part of our great financial system. At the same time we all acknowledge, I think, that we are confronted by a fact and not a theory. We recognize that branch banking has arrived. We recognize that 10 or 12 states either allow or authorize state-chartered institutions to engage in branch banking, and, such being the case, we believe there should be no discrimination against national banks in those states. The spirit of justice and right, the spirit of fair play and the American spirit of equal opportunity make no other attitude tenable.

But this committee and this division stand unanimously for the protection and well-being of that great body of American citizens designated as the "small town banker," who must abandon his chosen profession and seek other means of livelihood if branch banking is not in some way limited.

If you do not want branch banking in your state, since you are alive to the probabilities of the situation, you should use your best efforts to prevent the enactment of legislation which makes it possible. If the present laws are unsatisfactory, endeavor to correct them by elimination or amendment.

Committee on Resolutions

The convention, after electing officers, took up the report of the Resolutions Committee. The latter is composed as follows:

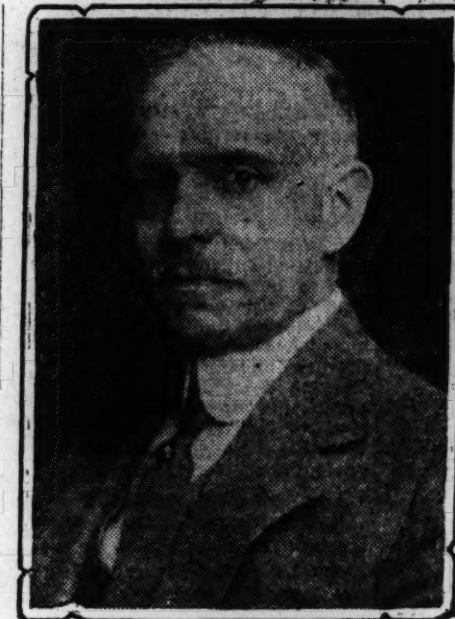
M. A. Traylor, president First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, chairman; Fred I. Kent, vice-president Bankers Trust Company, New York, vice-chairman; R. R. Frazier, president Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle; H. M. Robinson, president First National Bank, Los Angeles; W. P. Andrews, vice-president First National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.; H. Warner Martin, president Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. B. Brand, treasurer Cherokee State Bank, Cherokee, Ia.; Mass.: Rudolph S. Hecht, president Hibbard Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans; E. D. Huxford, president Cherokee State Bank, Cherokee, Ia.; John G. Lonsdale, president National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; Alexander Dunbar, vice-president Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; J. A. House, president Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland; Uzal H. McCarter, president Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark; Clay H. Hollister, president Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. T. Hodgson, cashier Farmers and Merchants Bank, Hannibal, Mo.; John A. Cathcart, vice-president First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles S. Frazier, president First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee; H. A. McCauley, president Sapulpa State Bank, Sapulpa, Okla.; Waldo Newcomer, president National Exchange Bank, Baltimore; James R. Ingold, vice-president United States National Bank, Denver; Jesse McNish, president American Bank, Sidney, Neb.; Carter E. Talman, president American Institute of Banking, Richmond, Va.; D. M. Armstrong, vice-president Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Memphis, Edgemoor, Mo.; J. H. Stinson, vice-president Midland National Bank, Minneapolis; Charles S. McCain, Bankers Trust Company, Little Rock, Ark., and Walter Lichenstein, secretary.

Preparing for 1924 Session

In preparation for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the American Bankers Association, two years hence, a special committee has begun to map



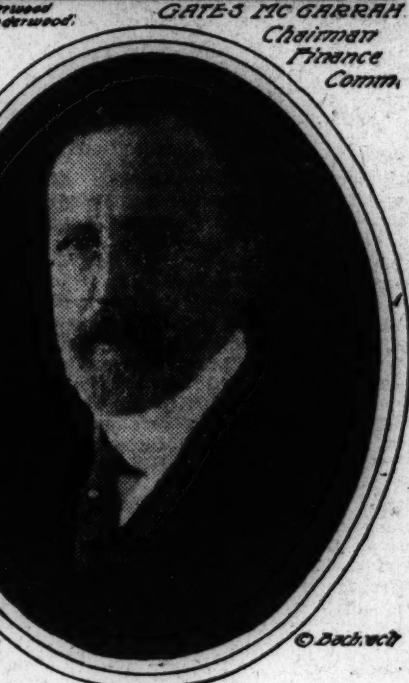
HARVEY D. GIBSON,
Chairman Hotel Comm.



WALTER E. KNOX,
Chairman Executive Committee of
Committee of One Hundred.



WALTER W. HEAD,
Omaha, Neb.
Second Vice
Pres. American
Bankers Assn.



WALDO
NEWCOMER,
Baltimore, Md.
Vice Pres.
National Bank Div.

out plans for the meeting. The chairman of the committee is Louis R. Pierson, chairman of the Irving National Bank, and those present were Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France; George M. Reynolds, chairman of the board, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Walker Hill, executive manager, First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; Logan

C. Murray, commercial representative of the Harris National Bank, New York, who are all former presidents of the association.

John H. Puelicher, president of Marshall and Haley Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., and Walter W. Head, president of the Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb., were also present. The afternoon today was devoted almost entirely to group meetings. The entertainment of the delegates and their wives today consisted of numerous club receptions and an omnibus ride uptown. The evening program included a dinner to the presidents and secretaries of state bankers' associations and informal state vice-presidents at the Blitmore; women's theater parties at five theaters and a men's reception at the Hotel Astor. The savings bank division has elected these officers:

President, Samuel H. Beach, Rome, N. Y.; vice-president, Charles H. Deppa, Cincinnati, O.; members of executive committee for term expiring 1925—Thomas F. Wallace, Minneapolis, Minn.; John S. Brookman, Chicago; W. R. Morehouse, Los Angeles, Cal. member of executive committee for term expiring 1923 to fill vacancy—John H. Dexter, Cleveland, O.

Mr. Alexander Warns of Need to Aid in World Readjustment

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A choice of two courses now lies before American business men in seeking a return of prosperity to the United States, national bank delegates to the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association at the Hotel Commodore were told today by James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

Relying on the substantial improvement which has taken place in domestic finance and industry, they may confine their outlook to their own country and accept modest profits within a restricted market, playing a relatively smaller role than before the war. On the other hand, the opportunity is offered to them to take full advantage of America's new pre-eminence in world finance and production, and attain old-time American progress and prosperity. He added:

If we content ourselves with a modest recovery, we shall take a position which shall constitute a signal retreat from the spirit of enterprise that has animated this country throughout a hundred years; and that has made of America a great progressive nation. We Americans, up to the last few months, have never been satisfied with mediocre results. We have been willing to take great risks; and, if necessary, to suffer great losses; but we have been determined to enter upon great undertakings and to hope for great accomplishments.

The time has passed when anyone looking to the future of the business of America can ignore the rest of the world. As an outgrowth of the war we have been lifted into a dominating position in the world's capital relations. This change, in itself, is bound to bring a corresponding change in many of the trade currents that follow capital movements. The change has thrown upon us a responsibility that we cannot evade whether we wish to or not. Moreover, this change must powerfully react upon our domestic business condi-

tions and upon our important economic policies.

But in order to grasp the opportunities before us the rest of the world must be started upon a normal course. If we Americans are to take advantage of our new position in world affairs and if we are to have conditions in which we can make the most of our new national capital resources, it is essential that we play our part in the readjustment of world conditions.

CHURCHES TO VOTE ON MERGER PLANS

Evangelical Union Proposed After 30 Years' Separation

BARRINGTON, Ill., Oct. 4.—The eighth quadrennial session of the general conference of the United Evangelical Church, to convene here tomorrow, will act on the proposal to merge with the Evangelical Association, from which the church separated 30 years ago. Favorable action would reunite the followers of Jacob Albright, who founded denominations in Pennsylvania in 1800. The United Evangelical body claims 100,000 members, and the Evangelical Association more than 150,000.

The general conference of the Evangelical Association will convene simultaneously at Detroit. If the United Evangelical conference approves the proposed union, it will probably move to Detroit and consummate the merger, according to leaders.

The commission on church union of the United Evangelical Church, which will report at the conference here, has reached a basis of union after 10 years of negotiations, according to official announcement by the United Evangelical Church. All conferences of the Evangelical Association, according to this announcement, have voted unanimously for union. All conferences of the other body, except that of east Pennsylvania, voted 614 votes for union and 53 against, the statement said. An unofficial poll of delegates to the conference showed 73 for and 15 against, the statement added.

LARGE PARK GIVEN TO KENTUCKY LEGION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Kentucky Jockey Club has given in trust to the Jefferson Post of the American Legion of this city its huge grounds known as Douglas Park. This park, until a few years ago, was one of the racing centers of the country.

The Douglas Park property is in perfect condition, and the American Legion will convert the property into club houses, a golf course, tennis courts, basketball and handball courts. It will be known as American Legion Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The International Shipping Service Federation, a Belgian corporation with branches in leading European ports, intends to enlarge its membership by taking in approved American firms in the principal seaports of this country. It was announced here today by Maj. Gilbert H. Dorton, the general manager. The federation is made up of repair yard firms, chartering brokers, ship chandlery and others serving steamship owners.

Bankers Go On Record Against Branches; Wisconsin Man New Association Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The American Bankers Association went on record here today as opposed to branch banking in any form by state or national banks, in the first public clash of opinion which has developed during the course of the convention now in session.

The convention defeated a resolution acknowledging the right of every state to regulate the business of its own state banks, providing that where a state allows state branch banks, that similar privileges be ex-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Society, 107 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 3 cents (in Greater Boston 5 cents).

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bankers Appreciate the Value of Financial News

that is

Concise yet Comprehensive

Financiers and investors recognize the merit of the articles and news items relating to business and finance which appear daily in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Monitor does not prophesy, neither does it forecast the future of the stock market. It states facts.

Experts on special markets, such as steel, wool, shoe and leather, textiles, etc., contribute to the Monitor's financial columns and their articles appear regularly.

Quotations are published every day of stocks and bonds dealt in on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and the New York Curb. Also prices of leading commodities; Chicago Grain Market; New York, Liverpool and New Orleans cotton markets, and a cabled report of the London stock market.

Valuable statistics relating to finance, industry and agriculture are included in the Monitor's business pages.

The Christian Science Monitor
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR ISSUE DRAWS SHARP CLEAVAGE BETWEEN POLITICAL PARTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

wards and the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Republicans Are Dry

The one sentence that stands out in the Republican plank, "We stand unequivocally for the preservation of the Constitution without impairment," is distinctly in accord with the primary statements of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator, and State Senator Runyon. In one of his final speeches before the primary Mr. Frelinghuysen stated that he would not vote for any modification of the Volstead Act nor for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Runyon has time and again made statements to the effect that if elected Governor he would use every resource of the State to properly enforce the laws and particularly the prohibition law.

The Republican platform, calling for the preservation of the Constitution without impairment, is in direct contrast with the Democratic platform which demands the modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

At the opening of the convention

SAUGUS OPENS WAR UPON BOOTLEGGERS

Vigilance Committee of Citizens to Help Police Department Clear Town of Them

SAUGUS, Mass., Oct. 4 (Special).—An anti-liquor vigilance committee has been organized by a group of prominent citizens of this town, who are pledged to support the Saugus Police Department in ridding the community of the illicit manufacture of spirituous liquor, and of bootlegging. Public sentiment against existing conditions was aroused to action by the arrest, a few days ago, of a 15-year-old boy on a charge of intoxication.

The identity of the membership of the committee will not be disclosed, as it is believed secrecy is necessary to the success of the work which the organization proposes to undertake. The Rev. Charles B. McDuffee, pastor of the Cliftondale Congregational Church, who heads the committee, has made public his connection with it, however, that citizens desirous of helping along the work may know to whom to apply for membership.

In announcing inauguration of the movement, the Rev. Mr. McDuffee declared that it was not to be taken as a reflection upon the efficiency of the police department of the town. "Saugus has a good police department," he said. "We are merely going to see that they get the support they deserve in their efficient work of clearing away stills and bootleggers. It is not our intention to work apart from the police. Rather, we are going to work with them."

The first duty of membership on the committee will be to report all places where the sale of liquor is suspected. These will be listed and watched. When committee members believe it is time for police action in any case, they will call upon the authorities to step in, obtain the necessary evidence, and set in motion the machinery of prosecution.

PRESIDENT ENLISTS BANKERS' AID AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

for ease and pleasure. Instead, on those who have been tested and found useful it is wont to place yet greater burdens. To a full share in these obligations I am now urging the bankers to give. By experience, knowledge and aims you bankers are peculiarly equipped to render largest service in this wider sphere.

It has long been my observation that the leadership of the banking forces in the local community is ever effective and devoted to community welfare; and the same helpful relationship must be maintained throughout the nation and in the nation's outside relations. Therefore, in recommending our people to sane expenditures, to ways of economy and thrift, to the consideration of municipal and national problems in that conscience which builds the temple of confidence, the banking forces must lead, and we must have the widest commitment to the prudence, the deliberate understanding, and the preference for useful service which make for the security of our people as a whole.

The banker in extending credit looks not alone to the schedule of his customers' tangible assets. He gives thought also to moral considerations, to those elements of character which constitute also the most commanding of all securities.

So he is concerned to help develop

yesterday afternoon Senator Frelinghuysen addressed the delegates and criticized Governor Edwards for his failure to enforce the laws in connection with prohibition. Senator Frelinghuysen said:

The Governor, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, has openly proclaimed his hostility to the Eighteenth Amendment. As a Senator of the United States he would have to swear without mental reservation to bear true faith to the Constitution and yet he dares to seek office and to promise the public that if elected he will advocate repudiation and nullification of part of the Constitution.

He knows well that he cannot make lawful, what the Constitution makes unlawful. He knows well that as long as the Constitution prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors, Congress cannot make their sale lawful. He knows well, or if he does not he should know, that in the south, which is the bulwark of intoxicating liquors, the people are insistent on prohibition. He is, therefore, simply trying to humbug the people when he promises them legislation which will not have the support of southern Democracy and must, therefore, fail utterly.

Senator Runyon reiterated his statements regarding prohibition and his determination to enforce the law in New Jersey if elected.

these qualities throughout his constituency. Every good citizen aspires to the same end and therefore he is permitted to impose a special obligation on the bankers, organized and trained as they are in such affairs, to take a very special part in this work.

There is everywhere a disposition to scrutinize, to question, to examine minutely into social and economic institutions, to interrogate methods of human integration and procedure which have been so long accepted as to have seemed axiomatic. We shall gain nothing by charging that this spirit proceeds from malevolence and testifies a disordered state of mind.

We ought to recognize that it largely represents a sincere wish to improve conditions. History teaches that blind effort to obstruct such movements has often produced momentary disaster, but never prevented ultimate advance. The world is too old, and ought to be too wise to resort to such tactics now. Rather, its best intelligence should be given to open-minded co-operation in every earnest project of inquiry and action which looks to the general betterment.

Thus will its most capable leaders help guide society away from pitfalls and dangers, while keeping it moving on the upward path. I count the men of your profession as among such leaders; and I know that whoever can effectively impress you with the full importance of the duty I am suggesting will find satisfaction in the prompt and eager response which will come to him.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THRACE URGED BY MR. VENIZELOS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Venizelos should co-operate with the Allies on the basis of their joint note to the Turks, and hopes he will soon go to Paris to continue his work there.

Commenting on the situation of the Christian minorities under Turkish domination, The Daily Telegraph says: "The American public will doubtless realize how greatly its moral aid and support would strengthen the hands of Great Britain in the forthcoming negotiations, in which the destiny of the Christian minorities on Turkish soil will constitute one of the most serious problems to be solved."

Mr. Venizelos Issues Powerful Appeal to the Allies to Save Christians

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The presence of the Greek patriot, Eleutherios Venizelos, in London and the lengthy visits he has been paying to Mr. Lloyd George and the Foreign Office have been made during the past few days the subject of a violent party attack in anti-coalition organs here. The allegation is that a Venizelist plot is afoot to prevent a peaceful settlement of the Near East trouble by getting Mr. Lloyd George to support retention of Greek forces in Thrace where they are so handling the large Moslem element in the population as to provoke incidents calculated to arouse further Turkish reprisals.

Today, Mr. Venizelos has renounced the reticence he hitherto observed and replied with a statement of his case in the form of a powerful appeal to the Allies to save the Christians of eastern Thrace from the terrible fate that threatens them. Mr. Venizelos points out that the Allies reported decision to replace the Greek armies of occupation in Eastern Thrace by Turkish gendarmes under allied supervision would mean "condemnation of the entire Christian population to complete destruction." He recalls

that before the Great War, when the Turks were in the ascendancy, they expelled not only Bulgarians but also nearly 125,000 Greeks from Eastern Thrace.

He declares that if the Turkish administration were to be re-established before the signature of peace "the Turks would immediately proceed to annihilation of the Christian population in the same manner as they proceeded to the annihilation of the Christians of Asia Minor and the presence of allied officers would be powerless to avert disaster."

He continues: "The pillage and murder of the Christians of Thrace and the burning of their homes would almost certainly extend to Constantinople as well, and few, perhaps, in England realize that in Eastern Thrace and Constantinople there are today over 900,000 Greeks and Armenians, including 150,000 refugees from Asia Minor." He does not stress the Greek claim to retain their armies in the disputed region, but urges that "if it is necessary to give further guarantees to Kemal that the promise concerning the return of Eastern Thibet will meet with no obstacle in its execution this Province could as last resort be occupied by allied troops until the execution of the treaty."

Mr. Lloyd George's bitterest political opponents here can hardly take exception to this statement, though they may dispute its figures. Even The Times today admits that the situation in Thrace is one of "very great peril" and that "Mr. Venizelos does not greatly exaggerate in his description of it."

Allied occupation would undoubtedly be vastly preferable to any arrangement which placed fanatical Moslems in a position of authority until the existing intense animosities have had ample time to subside. Nor could the Turks reasonably object to such an impartial solution. The practical difficulties, chiefly of a financial character, are so enormous, however, that neither France, Italy nor England are likely to agree to anything of the kind.

Even temporary occupation of Eastern Thrace would mean military operations to register order, the nature of which the British taxpayer already knows too well to his cost, were Palestine and Mesopotamia are concerned. It is true also, however, that a continuation of Greek occupation might make the restoration of peace of any kind impossible. Mr. Hughes' reply today to Bishop Canning's appeal for intervention in this terrible dilemma is being scanned in these circumstances with the most intense interest here—scanty as may be the measure of hope it affords. When humanity calls for help, however, English-speaking peoples will surely hear.

Turks Extend Time Limit For Refugee Evacuation

SMYRNA, Oct. 4 (By The Associated Press).—The local Turkish authorities have extended the time limit for the evacuation of the Christian refugees from Smyrna to Oct. 8, owing to the discovery in the suburbs of a considerable number of persons who had been unable to leave under the provisions of the original Turkish invitation. These refugees are now being marshaled by the Turkish gendarmes in a house-to-house search, and are being turned over to the American Relief Committee for embarkation.

The American destroyer Parrott has arrived at the island of Mytilene with an additional relief unit and 5000 loaves of bread. The destroyer Lawrence went to the island of Mytilene, where a large group of refugees had been reported in distress, but found the situation not serious and therefore proceeded to Rodosto with its cargo of bread.

From the Chios peninsula, British relief workers evacuated 6000 Armenians, and 1200 were taken by the American destroyer Macleish, which is now going to Aivali. There are now 15,000 refugees on the island of Tenedos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Formal celebration of the Turkish victory over the Greeks took place here yesterday, with mass meetings, speeches and parades, followed by a banquet in the evening. Similar celebrations were held simultaneously in Angora and Bursa. The Smyrna demonstrations sent a memorial to the National Assembly urging adoption of the Turkish position.

IN FULL SWING— Our Tenth Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies—

And it has been many a year since we have been able to offer such genuine bargains as you will find in this great sale. Whether it be one piece, or a complete outfit, we know that you will find here certain satisfaction at prices which will be surprisingly low. The Bergner guarantee of reliability is back of every article. Liberal terms of credit.

P. A. BERGNER & CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

Photographer

Copying, Enlarging, Framing of all kinds. Photographs made at your home if desired.
THE PARKER STUDIO
584 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone Columbia 3577

Visitors at the
STATE FAIR OF TEXAS
DALLAS
Oct. 6-15

Are Cordially Invited to
Visit the Booth of

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Midway in Exhibition Hall

King George Congratulated

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (By The Associated Press).—King George has received a long telegram from his father-in-law, King Ferdinand of Rumania, containing congratulations on his accession to the throne and good advice as to his exercise of the royal powers.

Russia, Spain, Bulgaria and Rumania have taken preliminary steps toward recognition of the new regime. The newspapers are printing cablegrams from Greek organizations in the United States, notably Chicago, congratulating the revolutionists and favoring the creation of a Greek republic.

It is officially reported that the Albanians are re-enforcing their troops on the frontier as a result of the Grecian nationalist movement.

BRITAIN AGAINST NEW COMPLICATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tary parley lies in the possibility that the Turks have not yet fully realized that the British Cabinet means business. The situation is admittedly novel for them. For centuries, they have played off one great power against another and for two years past the game has been continued with success. But that is all over for the time being. It has come to a straight fight between Britain and the Turks, with the rest looking on and the Turk has everything to lose by unduly prolonging the conflict.

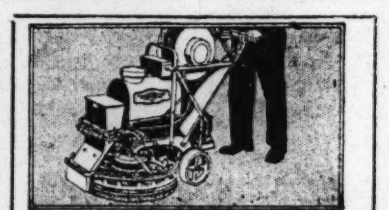
Mr. Venizelos' Activities
In view of the comment which is being provoked by the extended stay of Mr. Venizelos in London, it is desirable to elaborate the passing reference to his activities that has already been made in this correspondence. The Cretan statesman has held protracted parleys with Lord Curzon and Sir Worthington Evans (the British War Minister is thoroughly acquainted with the Premier's personal views on foreign affairs), and the greatest secrecy is observed concerning the same. Under the circumstances the inference that he is endeavoring to influence British policy would not be unreasonable. The question is comprehensible though probably erroneous.

Should the Turks themselves render abortive the agreement of Sept. 23 the establishment of a new regime in Greece, with its increased possibilities of resistance, would become a matter of considerable importance, but except in that event Downing Street would not contemplate any departure whatsoever from the accord reached with France and Italy at Paris. That accord remains the basis of British policy and the single-handed action undertaken by this country in the Near East is simply due to the refusal of France and Italy to play their part in applying it.

Threefold Objection

Lord Curzon is not indifferent to the dangers inherent upon the return of the Turks to the Maritza line, the threefold objection to which is the reinstatement of the Osmanli in Europe, the creation of a special Turco-Bulgarian frontier and the implied threat to the freedom of the Dardanelles. He has strenuously opposed the proposal for two years past, but having made a further sacrifice in order to secure allied unity, he is not likely to go back upon it.

Thus there is little ground for the fear loudly expressed in some quarters that Mr. Venizelos will succeed in luring Britain into some sinister plan



The Machine That Brings CLEAN FLOORS

To American Business

CLEAN FLOORS, cleaner than anything accomplished by hand scrubbing, are now achieved at a big saving by electric scrubbing. All grime, grit, grease and soap film are removed by the FINNELL SYSTEM—said to be the first to apply electricity to scrubbing.

Executives in every business should investigate the methods of scrubbing used by those in their employ. In this age there is a humanitarian and efficient way to scrub—that is electrically.

* Send for Historical Brochure
"Electrical Scrubbing," an interesting booklet, will be sent to executives gratis. Use memo below for convenience or drop a line on your letterhead.

AMERICAN SCRUBBING
EQUIPMENT COMPANY
General Offices and Factory
Hannibal, Mo.
District Offices in Principal Cities

"Clean Floors Reflect Clean Business"
FINNELL SYSTEM
OF ELECTRIC SCRUBBING

American Scrubbing Equipment Co.,
1229 N. Collier St.,
Hannibal, Mo.
Please send brochure, "Electrical Scrubbing," to
Firm Name.....
Address.....
My Name.....
Title.....

ALUMINUM RIDGDOWN SHINGLES
with their interlocking devices, making application possible from the ridge down, can be applied at a very low cost.

ALUMINUM ARCHITECTURE CO.
Aurora, Ill.

DRY FORCES WIN AND LOSE IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Rhode Island Party Rejects Beer Plank, Calls for Dry Enforcement and Names Wet Candidate for Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4 (Special).—The Democratic state convention yesterday, in a fight led by a woman delegate, rejected a "beer and light wines" amendment to its platform and then, with a complete reversal of form, named William S. Flynn of Providence, who led the opposition to the State dry enforcement bill in the Legislature, as the Democratic nominee for Governor.

The beer and light wines amendment was tabled by a vote of 97 to 47. Mr. Flynn, the present minority leader in the General Assembly and leader of the filibuster which failed to defeat the Republican prohibition enforcement bill, was elected by 17 votes more than Judge George T. Brown of the Superior Court. In the 197 votes cast Mr. Flynn had 102, Judge Brown 85, and former Mayor Edward M. Sullivan of Cranston 10.

Mrs. Susan Sharp Adams of Kenyon, nominated for the office of Secretary of State by the convention, began the attack on the "beer-and-light-wines" amendment as soon as it was offered by Frank F. Nolan, a Newport delegate. She called upon the convention to stand firmly in support of the prohibition law.

Construed as Surrender

Patrick Henry Quinn, national committeeman, supporting Mrs. Adams, said that adoption of the plank would be "construed as a surrender to the rum interests, now in alliance with the Republican Party in Rhode Island."

Jonathan F. Comstock of Cranston, foremost of the positively dry delegates, spoke in support of rejection of the proposal, and on motion of Isaac Moses, a Providence delegate, the amendment was placed on the table.

The convention then adopted the platform, one plank of which calls for the strict enforcement of the prohibition law "until modified by Congress." The platform commits the party among other things to the abolition of the property ownership qualification for voters, to the enactment of a 48-hour law and laws to improve working conditions for women and children and the calling of a convention to revise the state constitution. It condemns the national and State administrations of the Republicans for failing to enact constructive legislation in many particular instances and general maladministration of public affairs.

Nomination Disapproved

Instances of the manner in which the nomination of Mr. Flynn was disapproved by conservative delegates and ultra-dry delegates was shown in the statement, which followed the vote, that Frank E. Fitzsimmons, Collector of Customs, would not run

as Lieutenant-Governor with Mr. Flynn and that John J. Cooney would not run as Attorney-General. These two men had agreed, it was stated, to accept the nomination on a ticket to be headed by Judge Brown.

With the convention "out of control" by the failure of nominations for two of the most important offices following the choice of Mr. Flynn, it recessed for conferences. On the resumption of the convention Adolphus C. Knowles of Jamestown was nominated for the place of general treasurer and Herbert L. Carpenter of North Smithfield, for Attorney-General. With the selection of Mrs. Adams as State Secretary and the place of the Lieutenant-Governor vacant, it was several hours before Felix A. Toupin, a member of the Assembly from Manville, was named for that office.

It was Mr. Toupin in the closing days of the last assembly session who spoke for four hours against the educational bill, which codified the school laws, brought private and parochial schools under the jurisdiction of the state board of education, increased the salaries of 2000 school teachers and the educational advantages of 100,000 pupils in public schools of the smaller towns and required the teaching of all lessons, except foreign languages, in the English language. This was the bill which, vetoed by Gov. Emory J. San Souci, whose veto the Supreme Court held was invalid, is a cause for Republican leaders objecting to the renomination of Mr. San Souci.

The convention renominated United States Senator Peter G. Gerry of Warwick. George F. O'Shaunnessy, at one time a member of Congress and later collector of internal revenues here, was nominated in the First Congressional District; William D. Miller of South Kingstown, in the Second District, and Jeremiah T. O'Connell of Providence in the Third District. Mr. Miller is regarded as the only nominee in the congressional delegation as dry.

"GET OUT THE VOTE," MR. LODGE'S ADVICE

There are but two things for the women to do in the coming campaign for the election of federal and state officials—register the vote, then get it out, declared Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, addressing the women's division of the Republican City Committee of Boston at a candidates' reception given by them yesterday at the Hotel Bellevue.

Alvan T. Fuller, candidate for reelection as Lieutenant-Governor, and other aspirants to political preferment this fall were present.



If a woman once wears HOLEPROOF SILK HOSIERY

We feel certain that only Holeproof will satisfy her thereafter. Beautiful, fine fashioned, Holeproof has such wearing qualities that it is as economical as beautiful.

Sold in boxes of 3 pairs.

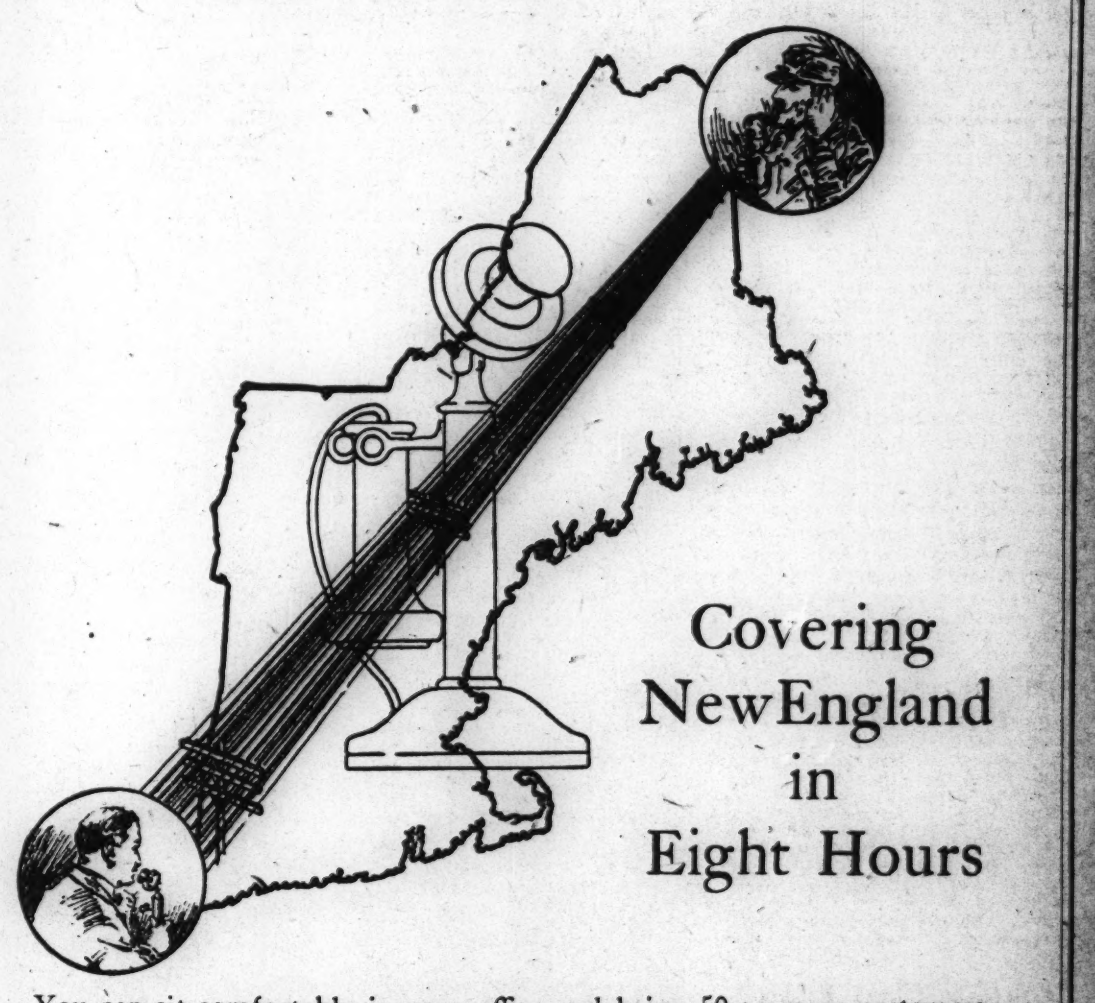
Hem Top \$3.75 Extra Heavy Silk \$6.75
Rib Top \$4.75 Full Fashioned..... \$6.75

Silk and worsted and plain worsted Holeproof Hosiery for Fall and Winter wear.

Sole Boston Agents Mail Orders Filled

TALBOT CO

395-403 Washington St., Boston



Covering
New England
in
Eight Hours

You can sit comfortably in your office and bring 50 or more customers to your desk in one day by telephone.

With lightning speed you can send your salesmen on hundred mile trips everywhere.

Every manufacturing concern, every wholesale and retail store, every bank and office in New England is within reach quickly and at low cost.

If you want to go straight to the mark without loss of time,

Talk Business by Telephone

You can save time and at least 20 per cent on toll charges by using station-to-station service; that is, by asking for a number, or for the listed name of a subscriber, and not for a particular person.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

H. H. CARTER,

Division Commercial Superintendent

AMNESTY OFFERED OFFENDERS BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Irish Rebels to Be Given Opportunity of Helping to Restore Peace—Allegiance Crisis Passed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Another advance on the road to the consolidation of the people of Ireland as a self-governing Nation is today reported from Dublin. It is a necessary corollary to the stronger policy recently adopted by the Provisional Government to put down disorder. It takes the form of a definite offer of amnesty to the Republicans who surrender their arms before Oct. 15. This offer is made at the time when it has become possible to distinguish between Republicans whose motives are purely patriotic and those who have other and less worthy motives besides.

The former class have undoubtedly begun to recognize that whatever may have been the case originally the movement they stand for cannot now succeed, while its further prosecution must cause infinite suffering and harm. It is not too much to hope, therefore, that the opportunity now given them to accept safety with honor will be largely taken advantage of, which should also enable their less creditable associates to be dealt with effectively. That this is the view of the Daily is shown by the largeness of the majority by which this body yesterday passed Article 17 of the Irish Constitution which accepts the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. This oath has been all along the main crux between the Free Staters and the Republicans. Now that it is no longer a subject of dispute, the way is cleared for the worthier elements on both sides to unite in an endeavor to remedy

the evils which their long fratricidal animosities have brought upon their country. Today's amnesty makes this possible, which was not previously the case.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—The proclamation sets forth the Government's knowledge that many persons have been forced to participate in rebellious actions "against their will and better judgment, while others have come to realize that they have in truth put their hands to the ruin of their motherland."

"The Government," adds the proclamation, "moved by the hope of restoring peace without further bloodshed and loss, has decided that opportunity be offered even now to those who are willing to throw in their lot with the majority of their countrymen and to withdraw from this rebellion with immunity for themselves."

The attempt is made to amend the oath clause to meet the objections of the anti-treatyites and laborites, but these were rejected after brief debate. The speakers for the Government argued that any amendment would be throwing away Ireland's harvest from the long and bitter struggle.

The Labor amendment demanded that the King should take the oath of allegiance to the Irish Constitution which was defeated upon being put to the vote by a large majority.

The adoption of Clause XVII is regarded as removing the last obstacle to giving the treaty the form of law and as insuring that the constitution will be ready for submission to the British Parliament for ratification at the coming autumn session.

GAMBLER IN GRAIN CALLED A MENACE

Mr. Rothwell Tells Bakers There Is No Excuse for His Type

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 3. (Special)—"Grain dealers who speculate in wheat 'shorts' were sharply criticized by Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of the Bay State Milling Company, at the twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the New England Bakers Association at the New Ocean House today. He took for his topic, 'A World Problem.'"

The distribution of the American wheat crop is closely allied with speculation which works great harm to every one except the broker, said Mr. Rothwell. The buying and selling of futures as a "hedge" by those who grow, mill, distribute, and export grain is an important and necessary safeguard, he pointed out; but there is no legitimate excuse, he stated emphatically, for that "army of gamblers" who sell a crop "short" before it is cut, forcing the price down to the loss of the farmer, before the pressure of enlarged receipts is felt, and who, having forced prices abnormally and ruinously low to the farmer, shifts from "short" to "long" and to the cost of the consumer, later runs prices up on what is often an unfounded rumor circulated for the deliberate purpose of enabling them to "shear the lamb."

"Shop talks," in which speakers urged retail bakers to interpret with especial care how best to serve the public, and to base their hopes of business success upon such service, also featured today's session. More than 500 members and guests of the association are registered.

"Art enters into our work, joy of production often enters into it," said John M. Hartley of Chicago, secretary of the National Retail Bakers Association, in an address today, "but these are only relative to our ability to sell what we produce. We have found that the 'store' has been under subjection to the 'shop,' the craft has insisted on bossing it over the merchant. The craftsman refuses to keep informed as to the public demand. When the 'shop' rules the 'store,' the customer is forced to accept whatever the misinformed craftsman insists on making, or go elsewhere. We err when we think that there is no elsewhere, or that our customers will not go there."

"I have had charge of our traveling school," he continued, "the purpose of which is to teach better things in sweet goods. Our branch of the trade has been lacking in any ordered attempt at training, and no attempt at research or exploration in the way of new things previously has been made. But I believe that we are approaching the dawn of a new era, in which the 'shop' and the 'store' will be brought closer together."

PROF. J. A. MILLER HONORED
SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 4.—Prof. John A. Miller, vice-president and head of the department of mathematics and astronomy at Swarthmore College, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England, according to announcement made here yesterday. It was also announced that L. J. Comrie, M. A., F. R. A. A., of New Zealand and St. John's College, Cambridge, who holds the Isaac Newton student ship, has been assigned to continue research work in Sproul Observatory at Swarthmore.

Today's photographs of the children will mean many comforting days later—for you—for them.

Purdy 145 TREMONT ST. BOSTON

Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins
To hang up things
Ask your dealer to show them
Sole
Everywhere
10¢ per 100
Moore Push-Pin Co.
Wayne Junction Philadelphia

PUPILS WILL LEARN MORE ABOUT BANKS

Practical Lectures on How They Do Business Are Proposed in Schools of Illinois

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—Representatives of member banks in group 8 of the Illinois Bankers Association met here Monday for discussion of the public education plan of the association. This plan, according to the association, is designed to "take the mystery out of banking." County superintendents of schools in this district had been asked to attend. The district comprises Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Menard, Morgan, Pike, Schuyler, and Scott counties.

The plan of the association was explained at the meeting by C. Clavin, cashier of the First National Bank at Mt. Olive, and chairman of the committee on public education of the association. A series of lectures will be delivered in the public schools by bankers of the various communities. The association hopes to effect organization in each county for carrying on the work. The meeting here was called at the request of H. L. Chapman of Jerseyville, representative for group 8 on the committee of public education.

The invitation to county school superintendents sent by M. A. Graetinger of Chicago, secretary of the association, reads in part as follows:

The public education movement, which was initiated by the American Bankers Association and is being carried out in the various states, is intended to take the mystery out of banking and bring to the children in the schools some idea of economics and banking and a knowledge of the functions and purposes of a bank.

Our committee has plans for organizing this public education campaign in every county and we want your co-operation and support in this work, which will be explained in detail by Mr. Clavin, the chairman of our committee, at the meeting mentioned.

SHOPMEN DESIRE TO TALK IT OVER

Have Not Lost Hope of Conference With New Haven Officials

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—A copy of the letter which Robert Henderson of Hyde Park, Mass., secretary-treasurer of System Federation, No. 17, of Shop Crafts on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, sent to C. L. Bardo, general manager, proposing a possible basis of negotiating for settlement of the shopmen's strike on that road, has been made public here by federation officers. The letter says:

As you know, numerous railroad companies and their employees recently on strike have reached a basis for settlement and have provided for machinery to smooth out any points of disagreement arising while putting this settlement into effect.

We believe that you will agree that it is the duty of the railroad officials and of the railroad employees to exert every effort for that harmonious relationship without which the best service to the public is impossible.

The letter then asks that the strikers be permitted to return under the so-called Baltimore agreement. To the letter was attached Mr. Bardo's letter declining a conference and stating that so far as the road was concerned, the strike was over.

Strikers' officers gave out a report on the alleged condition of rolling stock on the system, and suggested a mass meeting of the strikers, either in New Haven or Boston, to obtain public endorsement of the strikers' plans for obtaining a conference through aid of the general public.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD BY KLAN IN CAMBRIDGE

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had their first public meeting in Massachusetts last night in Odd Fellows Hall, North Cambridge, and Dr. William James Mahoney, Imperial Klondike, or supreme lecturer of the organization, delivered an address, setting forth and explaining the ideals for which he declared, the Klan stands. Ernest Farnsworth of Boston presided. He is not a Klansman, he said, on taking the chair.

In his address, Dr. Mahoney, who said that he was a Baptist minister, announced that the Ku Klux Klan was preparing to "wage a crusade against Bolshevism in this country."

He declared that this was the first "anti" crusade a recognized Klan had ever proposed to wage.

Officials of the Klan said there were present at the meeting representatives from all of the New England states. On the platform during the exercises were grouped several knights of the Klan in their white robes, and their lofty cowls marked with a white cross in a black square within a red circle.

SHOE WORKERS FOR SLIDING PAY SCALE

New Union May Incorporate Idea in Its Fundamental Policy After Due Consideration

A sliding wage scale, based upon quantity and quality of output, was asked for shoe workers in a resolution presented to a meeting of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, today. The resolution was referred to the constitutional committee, and may become a part of the fundamental policy of the new shoe union.

While the proposition that shoe workers should be paid according to their skill and the quality of their work seemed acceptable to the majority of delegates attending the convention from all parts of New England, it was thought best to allow the question to be studied thoroughly by at least one committee before a vote upon it was taken by the delegates as a whole. The sentiment of the meeting, however, indicated that the measure would be adopted.

"It seems to be sound economically and fair to all the workers that they should be paid according to what they are worth," an officer of the union remarked at the close of the morning session. "There will be a good deal of grumbling among unskilled workers, of course, but that cannot be helped. If they would stop their grumbling and improve their work, they would have no cause for complaint."

The Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America was formed in Boston last June. Meetings of the delegates were postponed until yesterday to allow a committee to prepare a constitution.

The organization includes all branches of the shoe trade and many independent unions under one head. Its membership numbers at present approximately 45,000 workers, of which 450 were admitted yesterday with the advent of the Chelsea Independent Shoe Workers Union and the Independent Shoe Workers of Springfield, Me., into the organization. A total of 100,000 is sought as a membership goal.

The present session of the delegates is expected to last until the end of the week. All meetings will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, with the exception of those on Thursday, when the delegates will meet in Liberty Hall, Haverhill, Mass.

At the convention session this morning, the delegates endorsed the New Forward, a Hungarian foreign language paper published in New York City, because of its policy toward shoe workers.

RADIO WORK SLOWING UP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 4.—About 50 men employed in the radio department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company were released yesterday, following announcement of officials of the concern that business was slowing up. About 3100 men are employed in the plant here. Whether or not more men will be laid off depends, officials said, upon business conditions. They said that at the present time there was little demand for radio equipment.

WOOD TURNERS IN SESSION

KINGFIELD, Me., Oct. 4.—Forty members of the New England Wood Turners Association are in annual session here. They were addressed yesterday by W. A. Bardo of South Bend, Ind., general secretary of the national association. The afternoon was spent in an inspection of Kingfield plants and the evening program included a radio concert.

SHUMAN CORNER

STOUT MEN

require clothing to fit their particular proportions. We never have had a more complete line of suits for stout men, semi-stout men, and near stout men. The patterns and fabrics specially selected. Stouts, long stouts and short stouts, in sizes 36 to 54. Prices

\$35 to \$65

A Shuman & Co.
Boston

JORDAN MARSH CO., PROPRIETORS

THE STORE FOR MEN
A SEPARATE STORE IN A SEPARATE BUILDING

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Navy Blue Woolen Fabrics
\$1.45, \$1.95 and \$2.95

FOR THE SMART street frock or tailored suit one can choose from these navy blue woolen fabrics at moderate prices with the assurance of good quality and long service. At \$1.45 there is an all-wool navy blue Serge, 54 inches wide, in a fine weave for dresses. At \$1.95 a navy blue men's wear Serge, 54 inches wide, in a suiting weight. At \$2.95 a closely woven all-wool navy blue Tricotine, 54 inches wide, for suits.

Black Woolen Fabrics, \$1.50 and \$2.95

Black Broadcloth, 54 inches wide with a handsome lustrous finish. Sponged and shrunk. \$2.95
Black Serge. Fine close twill black Serge with a narrow self stripe. 54 inches wide. \$1.50

Loeser's-Serend Floor.

JAPANESE FINANCE CONQUERS RICH PROVINCE OF MANCHURIA

Practical Monopoly of Soya Bean Oil Secured, While Bank of Chosen Issues Most of Paper Money

HARBIN, Manchuria, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—What Japan has accomplished in the peaceful pursuit of conquering Manchuria is eloquently shown in the statement of the companies operating and their aggregate capital. At the end of July, according to official figures, there were 458 companies with a subscribed capital of 634,230,000 yen, of which 408,480,000 yen was paid up.

With the practical suzerainty that has been obtained over the Chinese Eastern railroad by the rate agreement now in effect, there will doubtless be a decided impetus given to the investment of capital in North Manchuria. The stock in the Russian steamship companies that ply the Amur has been bought by the Japanese, and they are being operated in the names of dummies in order to meet with the unsuspicious treaty between Russia and China, which permits the Russian flag to fly on the Sungari, the river that reaches Harbin.

Soya Bean Monopoly

Should diplomatic pressure cause the withdrawal of the rate that has caused so much concern, Japan will still have much the best of the business and financial situation in the best province in all of China. The oil that comes from the soya bean is almost exclusively in Japanese hands, for the reason that they control the cake which is 90 per cent of the total output. They have some competition in the raw beans, as the Danes are heavy purchasers, shipping them to Copenhagen to be milled. The Chinese oil mill owners are unprogressive, and the use of obsolete machinery gives them a type of cake that can only be used in Japan, the oil remaining therein causing sourness in long shipment.

Many of the best buildings in Harbin are falling into Japanese ownership through mortgage foreclosures. The capital used in the great building boom that has prevailed in this city had been practically all Japanese. The Japanese banks had the foresight and the courage to make investment loans in North Manchuria, leaving to the other foreign financial institutions the straight commercial business. Possibly the Japanese banks had the assurance of the backing of their Government, while other foreign banks did not. In any event, they are now getting possession of many structures at low figures, their builders having failed to realize the high rentals counted on during the period of inflation.

It is no secret that the Bank of Chosen has issued more notes for circulation than is warranted by the gold reserve on hand, but as that bank is a government concern, there is little fear that its paper will be permitted to fall. Most of the business of Manchuria is done with Bank of Chosen paper money, and the press of the main land has frequently called attention to the immense over-issue of these promises to pay in gold or a Nippon Ginko or Bank of Japan note. With the renewal of rumors of financial stringency in Japan there is uneasiness over this currency.

S. Hayakawa, president of the South Manchuria railroad is given as the authority for a statement announcing plans for forming a new bank, the purpose of which shall be the opening up of Manchuria and Mongolia. There has already been

raised 5,000,000 yen capital, but that is only a beginning of the amount that will be necessary to carry out the wide aims of the bank. The Oriental Development Company, which is a semi-government corporation, and the South Manchuria Railway Company are both said to be interested in the formation of the new bank, which will take over the issue of gold and silver notes put in circulation by the Bank of Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank in Manchuria and in Korea.

Room for Expansion

This information comes from the Japanese press, and indicates a movement to clean up the top-heavy condition of note issue of the Bank of Chosen. With that financial menace out of the way, Japan's position in Manchuria would be as strong as the most careful financier could wish. The certain crops that grow in North Manchuria, and the constant requirement of the soil of the mainland for bean cake for fertilizer, coupled with the buying power of the Chinese farmer render the investments in this part of China secure.

There will be a heavy movement of Japanese from Vladivostok if the much-promised evacuation really takes place. These people give no evidence of returning to their homes. They have done well in Siberia, and Manchuria offers them opportunities for enterprise that cannot be found in Japan.

This country is a counterpart of western Minnesota in soil and climate, and when it reaches the development stage years will bring it, it will provide occupation for much of the over-population of which Japan complained during the days when explanations were sought for the continued occupation of Siberia.

RECEPTION TENDERED ANCIENTS IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 4.—The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, here for a four days' visit, were greeted yesterday at a reception given by Sir John Asser, Governor-General, and Lady Asser at Government House. Military and naval officials and many prominent civilians gathered to meet them.

A banquet tonight will be the last public function in honor of the visitors, who will sail for Boston tomorrow morning.

GASTON CAMPAIGN COST \$1216

According to a return filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, William A. Gaston expended \$1216.78 in the primary campaign in which he won the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Dobbs Hats
for Women
Dobbs Sweets
Dobbs & Co.
Sixty-two Fifth Avenue
1 West Ward Street
NEW YORK

"Like Found Money"

WHEN you cash in your broken and discarded old watches, bracelets, rings, lockets, chains, silver cases, trays, tea sets, spoons, souvenirs, etc.

Mail them or bring them to our office
Metal Salvage Bureau
453 Washington Street, Boston
Beach 752. 911 DEXTER BLDG.

The Growth of
The Topeka State Bank

8th and Kansas Ave.
Topeka—Kansas

IS PROOF OF SERVICE WELL
RENDERED

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

A Certainty of
Quality and Reliability

Pelletier's
Department Store
TOPEKA, KANSAS

The American Building &
Loan Association

109 W. Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas

Pays 6½%
ON YOUR DEPOSITS

Under supervision of State Banking Department

MR. LOWDEN WANTS TAX POWER LIMITED

Former Illinois Governor Sees in Growing Governmental Agencies Approach to Soviet

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, sees in the increasing cost of Government and in the increasing number of Governmental agencies, having the taxing power, a grave danger to democracy, which may lead to a state bordering on the Soviet form of government.

In an article written for the Woman's City Club, appearing in the October number of the club bulletin, Mr. Lowden sounds a warning of this danger and proposes as a remedy that the number of legal taxing bodies be limited and their operations curtailed to include only tax levies affecting the section they represent and that the number of public employees be decreased rather than increased.

"Let the proportion of public employees continue to increase as rapidly as it has in late years and we will within a reasonable time witness this phenomenon. Our population divided into two classes: Those holding public office, still a minority, it is true, and all others working to support the minority in office. From that condition the Soviet form of government is but a single step."

Mr. Lowden urged that the Federal Government should appropriate only for those interests which are purely of national interest.

"No more expensive phrases have been invented in recent years than 'state aid' and 'federal aid,'" he said.

POLITICAL TRIAL IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The trial of Captain Tillesen and 12 other members of a secret organization known as the "Con-sulium," and who are charged with the murder of Dr. Walter Rathenau in Berlin on June 24, began at Leipzig yesterday. The feature of the first day of the trial was the testimony by Captain Tillesen that his organization was employed by the Government in Upper Silesia during the time of the disturbances there in connection with the plebiscite.

It is expected that the trial will last a week.

Bankston
HATS
St. Louis
617 N. KINGSHIGHWAY

Bankston
HATS
St. Louis
617 N. KINGSHIGHWAY

That after-school appetite is easily and safely appeased with fresh Holsum Bread. It's all wholesome, good, thoroughly baked. Delicious. The wax-sealed wrapper insures absolute cleanliness. Your kiddies should like Holsum Bread.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

The New Frocks are Long
—and many are charmingly simple as the simple
\$25
Klimes
606-608 Washington thru to Sixth, ST. LOUIS

SPARKS MULE AND HORSE COMPANY
Established 1880

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL CLASSES OF HORSES AND MULES

St. Louis National Stock Yards, Ill.

GOOD PRINTING
Direct Advertising Ideas
Comprehensive Service
CLARK-SPRAGUE PRINTING CO.
204 N. Third St. SAINT LOUIS

GIFTS FOR THE OCTOBER BRIDE
LAMP AND SHADES
FIRE PLACE
FURNISHINGS
WE LIGHT THE WORLD
LUXURIOUS AS WELL AS MODERATELY PRICED
LIGHTING FIXTURES

IN BUYING FIXTURES, purchase the best your purse affords, and buy it of a dependable house. Cheap fixtures are unsatisfactory and expensive; good fixtures are an economy and delight to the eye. We take pleasure in inviting you to inspect one of the largest and most complete stocks in the United States. Prices the lowest for guaranteed quality fixtures.

MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO., Inc.
181 Franklin Street, corner Congress Street, Boston

ELECTRIC LINES TO DOUBLE THEIR OUTLAY FOR EQUIPMENT

Head of Association Reports Receipts Increasing and Investors Buying Their Securities

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Electric railways, with net receipts increasing and investors again buying their securities, will spend \$200,000,000 for equipment and supplies this year, Robert I. Todd, president of the American Electric Railway Association, declared at the organization's annual convention here. This is twice the average annual expenditure for the last 20 years, he said.

Reports from 72 companies, he said, representing one-third of the country indicate that during the current year, 21.6 per cent of the operating expenses of the electric railway industry will be devoted to the purchase of materials and supplies. He continued:

Increased Riding Shown

Reports from 81 companies, representing about three-eighths of the industry's mileage, for the first seven months of 1922 show that riding began increasing in May, after gradual decreases over last year, and if the present ratio is continued there will be approximately 75,000,000 more riders throughout the industry this year than last.

Despite the increased number of passenger riders in recent months on these 81 companies, gross revenues for the seven-month period are of \$5,526,365 or 2.6 per cent, owing to the smaller number of passengers riding during the earlier months. Several fare decreases brought the average rate of fare of these companies down from 7.46 per cent in 1921 to 7.42 per cent in 1922. Fares generally are remaining practically stationary.

Increased efficiency of operation is reflected clearly in operating expenses, which have been cut down \$10,441,036, or 7.2 per cent, and car miles 3,379,729, or 0.8 per cent. As a result of these decreased expenses, the operating ratio has dropped 3.8 points, from 75.8 to 72.0 per cent, and net revenues have increased \$5,526,365, or 11.8 per cent.

Economies Effected

The use of one-man cars, automatic sub-stations and other labor-saving devices and the abandonment of unprofitable and unused trackage are responsible for these figures. Material and labor costs also have been reduced somewhat during the year, materials now being about 50 per cent higher than they were prior to the war and labor slightly over 100 per cent.

Bus and jitney competition still is making inroads on receipts, but it gradually is being put under proper restraint. All that the industry is asking is that buses be made to pay their fair share of transportation burdens in the way of taxes and otherwise controlled as are electric railways.

The industry's public relations are better than they ever have been before in history, and this is directly traceable to frank dealings with the car rider. Tremendous financial problems, however, still are before us. Much new money must be raised through the sale

of securities in the next few years to put our properties back on a pre-war basis of efficiency.

Advertising vs. Prejudice

Advertising—day after day, week after week, month after month—as the best method by which public utilities may overcome public prejudice, was strongly urged by W. H. Sawyer, president of the East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, speaking before the convention.

"Few really going, progressive concerns in any other business spend less than 1 per cent of their gross on advertising, many spend 5 per cent," he declared. "The average street railway company can, to good advantage, as a business proposition conducive to the welfare not only of the company but of the community served, spend 1 per cent of its gross earnings on paid advertising."

"I believe in consistent advertising, not defensive advertising brought about by necessity, but advertising calculated to prevent the need of a stone wall defense. I want our customers to know the condition of their street railway company; I want them to know it all the time so that when any question arises they are fully informed."

"Advertising is not the solution of all our troubles. We may still be unfairly and unduly attacked, but advertising is a duty which we owe to our public, our customers, and it is good business."

"I am using paid newspaper space to give the public the facts. I use a considerable amount of it, and I doubt if I am using enough."

Railways Drained of Men

Mr. Sawyer's address was part of a public relations advertising symposium. Others who talked included M. C. Brush, Philadelphia; H. B. Flowers, Baltimore; Britton L. Budd, Chicago; Baron G. Collier, New York City; J. P. Barnes, Louisville, and P. S. Arkwright, Atlanta.

Innovations which pique the fancy of young men, particularly gas engines, aviation and radio, are draining the supply of men who formerly entered the electric railway work, declared William von Phil of New York, former president of the Market Street lines, San Francisco, in a report to the convention.

The committee recommended that special arrangements be made with high schools, universities and other educational institutions to give part-time employment to men while they still are in school. It also recommended special classes for foreign-born and other employees who are not attending schools of any kind.

up with the settlement of the allied debts, the stabilization of the exchange and the restoration of the Russian market. It is impossible for the United States, now a world power, to isolate themselves. The causes which forced America into the war subsist and compel her imperatively to intervene in the peace. Doubtless she will choose her moment, which she must not allow to pass. A great people in full vigor, in full prosperity, in full maturity of genius, never betrays its ideal nor its destiny.

The first performance of the long-awaited Judith, the new play of Henry Bernstein is to be given tomorrow at the Gymnase. It will be a gala night; and all the proceeds are to be devoted to the support of French natural science. This occasion has thus a double interest. Not only do theatergoers await with eager expectation the new work of the popular dramatist, but all the world of letters and natural science are anxious to collaborate in this manifestation. The scientific, philanthropic, historical societies are feeling the pinch of hard times, especially of printing the periodical bulletins in which they record the results of their research work. Before the war the Germans had established a specialty in spreading the announcement of scientific achievements throughout the world, always to the advantage of their own savants. French scientific bodies have received but little state encouragement, and although recently an important subsidy was voted by Parliament for their benefit their resources are still inadequate. Henry Bernstein has now set an example in private initiative which deserves not only to be praised but to be imitated. Only the price of the best places are to be raised on this gala night. The loaves will be from 500 francs to 1000 francs, and the faucon d'orchestre will be 100 francs each. All the other seats are to remain at their usual price so as to enable everybody to bring help to this charity of national interest.

At the outbreak of the war the German exhibits at the Lyons exhibition were sequestered. They are to be sold by auction next month. There has been found among these German exhibits the original manuscript of Goethe's "Faust." It will also be put up for auction and the journal "Le Gaulois" suggests that perhaps Germany may be able to find sufficient money to repurchase it.

CLEAN STREETS CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Representatives from cities in all parts of the United States and Canada are expected here for the annual conference of the International Association of Street Sanitation Officials, to be held Oct. 9 and 10. Problems dealing with street sanitation from all angles, and an interchange of ideas for improved conditions, particularly in the larger cities, are among the subjects to be discussed at the conference.

It is understood that Paul Bourget, of the Academie Française, will succeed Ernest Lavisse as one of the three conservators of the Condé museum at the Chateau de Chantilly. The collection of 24,000 volumes, 145 manuscripts, and other documents was given by the Duc d'Aumale to the Institut de France and the post to be occupied by M. Bourget is, in effect, a pleasant retreat in literary surroundings which the veteran writer will appreciate.

Pierre Benoit is a very successful novelist. His romans d'aventure are not only appreciated by the reading public but also by the cinema-goers—as most of them have been "turned." To his valuable literary achievements M. Benoit joins the talent of self-advertiser. He does it with much gusto and brings into that domain the wealth of imagination that he displays in his novels. Lately he disappeared from Paris leaving a good friend in great anxiety. He notified her two days later that he had been "turned" away by Sinn Feiners. A second incident of a similar nature followed his release. The friend, getting alarmed, informed the police of the fate of the famous writer, with the result that all newspapers took up the story and the name of Pierre Benoit filled their columns. M. Benoit, of course, denies that any such thought of décadence had ever passed in his mind. He had only gone in the country for a short holiday. But we know that a film drawn from his last book, "La Chausée des Géants" (the novel of Insurgent Ireland), is now being "turned" and shortly to be produced.

The port of Cherbourg is becoming so important that two schemes for its development are now under consideration. Before the war a plan had been projected for the deepening

of the harbor. It has now received official approval and provisionally a draft decree authorizing the beginning of the work is at present before the French Council of State. A further scheme is proposed by an American syndicate for the construction of large docks to form a European distributing port for large American cargo vessels. Baron de Coriolis, a Canadian engineer, has surveyed the port and consulted the Cherbourg Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the syndicate. Negotiations are going on for the carrying out of this scheme which involves questions of the adjustment of international interests concerned in the port.

The famous Chasselas grapes of the Treille du Roy at Fontainebleau were sold by auction. They were made into 21 lots of 25 kilograms each, the total weight being 525 kilograms. They fetched an aggregate of 968 francs or an average of 1 fr. 72 centimes per kilogram. The Treille du Roy or King's Vine is generally supposed to have been planted by Francis I of the Field of the Cloth of Gold fame. It is in reality 200 years younger, having been planted about 1728 during the reign of Louis XV. According to the tradition, the plant was originally brought from Chasselas near Macon, but there is no historical evidence of this fact. The Chasselas rapidly became famous as a table grape and the terraced slopes of Thomy near Fontainebleau soon became a vast vineyard whose grapes found a market in the capital.

At the outbreak of the war the German exhibits at the Lyons exhibition were sequestered. They are to be sold by auction next month. There has been found among these German exhibits the original manuscript of Goethe's "Faust." It will also be put up for auction and the journal "Le Gaulois" suggests that perhaps Germany may be able to find sufficient money to repurchase it.

CHICAGO SEES HOW TRAVELERS OF BYGONE DAYS FARED FORTH

Old Prairie Schooner Heads Slow-Moving Cavalcade of Vehicles That Speaks Eloquent of Progress Wrought

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Visions of the golden days of '49 and the ox-drawn covered wagon that used to stir up the dust when Michigan Boulevard was only a trail to Ft. Dearborn returned Monday as a strange cavalcade moved along the lake front.

Symbolic of the evolution wrought by modern transportation, a wagon drawn by oxen threaded its way down one of the world's busiest automobile thoroughfares, its white top billowing in the breeze, kettles and pans clattering from the tail gate and on the driver's seat, an old man whose eyes roamed incessantly as though in search for the wind-swept beach, fringed by cottonwoods, which had been replaced by the roaring boulevard.

While spectators rubbed their eyes in unbelief at the sight of "Uncle Ezra" Meeker, pioneer trail blazer of 70 years ago, and his old prairie schooner, with Sam Swan driver, himself one of the old-time ox "skinners," seated beside him, other strange reminders of bygone days appeared as part of a parade, marking the opening of the American Electric Railway Association convention.

There was Chief Big Elk, descendant of Chief Bennett of the Mohicans, walking beside an ambling pony drawing the camping outfit on trailing sticks—the Indian's travois—on which was seated his squaw. Then came "Ben Holiday No. 14," overland stage coach of the early '60's—bearing the bullet marks of a dozen en-

counters with road agents and Indians—driven by E. T. Laidlaw, who had piloted many similar coaches in the old west. Behind the stage coach came William Meehan of Indianapolis, Ind., a veteran of the high-bicycle days, with his carefully preserved 57-inch "wheel."

"Golden days—who said it?" queried a flaming banner on the coach as the queer vehicles crept along beside street cars, elevated trains and automobiles.

THE FAIR



KITCHEN MAID

The Kitchen Maid is a marvelous saver of steps in your kitchen. Its doors always open easily, without sticking. Drawers fit snugly, yet open smoothly. Shelves are firm and strong. Every part is excellently seasoned lumber. The hinges and latches are durable and rust proof.

Sold on Extended Payments
Fifth Floor



For Women

The trim lines, so essential to being neatly shod, are obtained by the combination last upon which our shoes are built, assuring comfort and at the same time giving that desirable smart effect of the well groomed.

Wear is assured in the all-leather construction. A complete range of sizes and years of experience enable us to fit your foot for comfort.

BRUNS BOOTERY, INC.
312 Tower Bldg. 6 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago
CUSTOM SHOES MADE TO ORDER

Interest
Paid On
Checking
Accounts

National Bank of Woodlawn
634 St. just west of Kenwood
CHICAGO

Member Chicago Clearing House

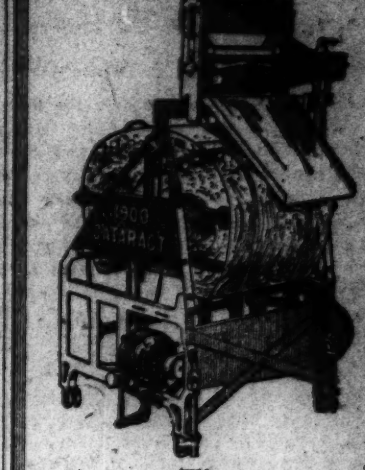
Savings Accounts
Opened with One
Dollar or More

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

LOREN MILLER & CO.
Broadway at Lawrence Uptown Chicago
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FROCKS
in a Special Sale
featured for the closing of our
Formal Fall Exposition

SHOUKAIR
Rugs-Carpets-Cleaned-Repairs
1210-41 E. 67th St., Chicago
PHONE OAKLAND 1961-3089

BUY THE CATARACT



The "1900" Cataract ELECTRIC WASHER

You are perfectly safe in buying a 1900 Cataract Electric Washing Machine, for it is one of the best washes ever made and washes clean, washes quickly, more and with less labor.

Sold By
A. W. KRATZ

Originator of the electric washing machine in this country. Twenty-two years in this business. See demonstration at any of our stores:
2081 Lincoln Ave., near Southport Phone Greenleaf 3179
6524 South Halsted St. Phone Normal 0408
4821 W. Madison St. Phone Nevada 3886
2409 W. Madison St. near Roman Phone Nevada 1450
4055 Milwaukee, near Cicero Phone Kildare 7548
2383 Milwaukee, near Fullerton Phone Humboldt 1100
845 E. 63rd St. Phone Hyde Park 1140
CHICAGO
Stores Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings

HOME FOLKS AND VISITORS

The people who live in Chicago know the quality of our merchandise. Visitors learn of it to their own satisfaction when they make their first purchase.

FOR MEN
Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves.

FOR WOMEN
Suits, Coats, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear.

Ambrose J. Krier
Wilson Ave. at Kenmore Chicago

BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY

BOWMAN'S MILK is bottled in the country and quickly brought to your door.

Bowman Milk
DAIRY COMPANY
CHICAGO

Phone Wellington 120-121 H. A. SHEPARD

CLEANERS OF FINE RUGS

CITY COMPRESSED AIR & VACUUM CO.
4150 North Clark Street
CHICAGO

Edgewater Laundry Company

CLEANERS-DYERS
LAUNDERERS
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 0800

STEBBINS

have done more than put in a complete stock of

RADIO

We have established at the head of this department a well informed staff to give you authoritative information on radio. You will find it well worth your while to visit this department.

Stebbins Hardware Co.
15 to 21 W. Van Buren Street
Just West of State CHICAGO

CAPITOL TEA ROOM

In the Loop, Chicago
Where particular people find perfection in food, Reason in prices

LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Second Floor Republic Building
State St. at Adams

Miss Sudor MILLINERY SHOP

211 N. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 4. THE amazing rumor that a French negotiator has concluded an oil deal respecting the Mosul wells has reached Paris. It is indignantly denied in the highest quarters and indeed it is difficult to imagine that there can be the slightest foundation for such a fantastic story. Mosul comes, of course, under British control and could not be the subject of a bargain between the French and the Turks nor, even in the present strained state of Franco-British relations, is it possible to conceive a re-

sponsible French statesman engaged in such transactions. At any rate, when the matter was put to the French authorities they were undoubtedly sincere in their surprise and their repudiation.

An interesting article in the Revue des Deux Mondes on the relations of the United States with Europe, by Firmin Roz, concludes hopefully. The spiritual rapprochement is the prelude of a more positive collaboration, says the writer, for the economic solidarity of Europe and America is clear. The commerce of America is bound

up with the settlement of the allied debts, the stabilization of the exchange and the restoration of the Russian market. It is impossible for the United States, now a world power, to isolate themselves. The causes which forced America into the war subsist and compel her imperatively to intervene in the peace. Doubtless she will choose her moment, which she must not allow to pass. A great people in full vigor, in full prosperity, in full maturity of genius, never betrays its ideal nor its destiny.

The port of Cherbourg is becoming so important that two schemes for its development are now under consideration. Before the war a plan had been projected for the deepening

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

Exceptional Values in the Annual October Sale of Fine Hosiery-by-the Box

There is decided advantage in providing immediate and winter hosiery needs from this value-giving sale. For here is hosiery of the better sort, so moderately priced that unusual economies are assured through purchase now.

Women's Black Silk Hosiery by the Box of Three Pairs

Full-fashioned stockings, notable for their fine, even weave and splendid quality. Priced as indicated directly below, they are all values decidedly out-of-the-ordinary.

Chiffon Silk Hosiery, Priced \$5, \$6 and \$7 Box

All-Silk Hosiery, Priced at \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 Box

Silk Hosiery with Cotton Tops, \$4.50, \$5, \$7 and \$8 Box

Extra Size Silk Hosiery, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50 Box

Women's full-fashioned cotton or lisle hosiery, excellent in quality. Priced according to quality, in box of 6 pairs, at \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6 box.

Men's Silk Hosiery, \$2.50 to \$5 Box

Hosiery of good quality, full-fashioned, with cotton toes, heels and soles. In boxes of 3 pairs each, priced \$2.50, \$4 and \$5 box.

Men's "Eiffel" Cotton or Lisle Hosiery

This hosiery is well reinforced at heels, toes and soles. Boxes of 6 pairs each, priced \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 box.

Cotton Hosiery for Boys or Girls, Boxes of 6 Pairs Each, Priced \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 Box

First Floor, North

BARGAINS IN
Genuine Victor, Brunswick, Edison,
Cheney, Sonora and Vocalion

No. 90 Victor mahog. \$100
No. 14 Victor. \$100
\$275 Victor mahog. \$200
\$300 Brunswick. \$100
\$300 Edison. \$100
\$350 Brunswick console. \$250
\$250 Cheney console. \$215
\$250 Victor console. \$215
\$175 Sonora. \$90
Consoles up to \$1,500

WILSON-BROADWAY MUSIC CO.
1142 Wilson Ave. 4643 Sheridan Rd.
CHICAGO

DEWAR & CARRINGTON
ENGINEERS AND
CONTRACTORS

for
STEAM, HOT WATER, VAPOR & BLAST
SYSTEMS OF HEATING, VENTILA-
TION, POWER PIPING AND
GENERAL STEAMFITTING
153 North Desplaines Street
CHICAGO
Telephone Haymarket 0810

THE BIRCHWOOD
FLORIST

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING
J. L. ZENDER, Prop.
WE BEAUTIFY YOUR
HOME GROUNDS
With Ornamental Shade Trees and
Shrubby
1612 Howard Tel. Rog. Park 8696
CHICAGO

FLUFF RUGS MADE FROM OLD RUGS
HARMONY
Rug and Carpet Cleaners

834 E. 56th Street CHICAGO Hyde Park 9747

Coke McLain
Power Cleaners & Dyers

Main Office and Works:
820 East Pershing Road
Frank Harsher CHICAGO
Phones Drexel 1249, 1250

QUEEN AGAIN RULES KANSAS CITY; REALM REGAINED AFTER 11 YEARS

Pallas Athene From Long Vacant Throne Holds Sway Over Autumn Festival Revived With Earlier Splendor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4 (Special)—Pallas Athene, who abdicated her throne in Kansas City 11 years ago, yesterday was restored to her realm and today rules again over her devoted subjects, the Priests of Pallas, overlords of the southwest's greatest fall festival.

It is a long reign that the Queen has resumed, historic in the annals of America's harvest celebrations. It dates back nearly half a century, for 36 years without interruption. Since first the Queen of the Priests of Pallas was crowned, her city has taken its rank among the big cities of the world.

A Kansas girl wears the splendor of Queen this year, the priests reaching out in compliment to their neighbor state to choose Miss Ada Belle Miles of Fort Scott. Last night, Miss Miles, drawn through downtown streets, decked in the pale blue and white of the Priests of Pallas, greeted for the first time her people. Tonight, she will meet them more intimately at the Priests of Pallas ball.

Permanency Is Illustrated The permanency of the festival was illustrated in the selection of those who to pilot the elaborate floats who had directed them other years prior to the war. No less than eight veteran charioteers were on duty again. Kansas City's floats in its great parade are large street cars devoted to that purpose, running on the car line's tracks. Fifteen of these cars rolled along to the music of 13 bands. Fawcett Robinson again designed and supervised their decoration.

The broad animus of this harvest festival, not merely local, was illustrated last night in the scenes these floats depicted. The Queen came first, and fittingly for a Kansas queen, she was followed by the wild flowers of Kansas—sunflower, cornflowers, hollyhocks, goldenrod, and primroses. Then in tribute to the national empire, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean"; Britannia came next in acknowledgment of the country of the forefathers. France, Italy, Canada, Hawaii, and Scotland followed, and then the floats turned to fancy. Next, Patriotism preceded Peace, after which rolled Harmony, and finally, as the result of all that had gone before, Prosperity. Such was the coronation procession of this mid-western daughter of Zeus.

Auditorium Becomes Palace

The palace of the Priests is the great Auditorium, and from this district all automobiles have been barred for the next few evenings. The ball is the big spectacle tonight. As in

previous years, Mrs. Georgia Brown selected and trained the ballet, and the dancing of 300 girls is expected to contribute one of the most brilliant features of the week. Before and after the ballet there will be other dancing.

Tomorrow night, the southwest will have perhaps its most elaborate fashion show. It has been set in autumn leaves and colors. Twenty-eight of the city's merchants have combined to exhibit \$100,000 worth of the finest clothes, to be worn by manikins on a runway extending nearly the length of the big convention hall. Here a new queen of the moment, "Queen Fashion," will carry her scepter, Joan Zafaro, a New York soloist, coming for this role. A ballet of 100 and an orchestra of 50 pieces will intersperse entertainment amid all these styles.

Friday brings the conclusion of the celebration, which opened Monday with the unveiling of specially decorated windows. The Priests have planned a masked ball for their final eve.

Guests Come From Afar But in the meantime the city and its guests from all over the southwest are responding gladly to the rejuvenated gayeties. The event has brought into Kansas City many from surrounding states, and expectation has been well played upon, in a skillful withholding of advance display or data, to give a proper reception to events at the proper time.

To George M. Myers, president of the Festival Association, and Fred S. Doggett, its secretary and treasurer, belongs much of the credit for the recreation of the Priests of Pallas' empire.

This festival is a great play event for the southwest. It comes after the farmers in this great agricultural center of America have finished the heavy work of summer.

The city's merchants have gone to great expense in bedecking their windows and stores, and in otherwise contributing to the week's program, and downtown today is brilliant with its transformation. It was this expense that led to the dropping of the festival in 1911.

But any harvest festival that has persisted for 36 years in the midst of a great American farming community, especially when celebrations on such a scale are rare, has a civic being that even 11 years of eclipse cannot discourage, and already, while the Priests of Pallas are but in the midst of their revival, words are flowing of next year's celebration and of the coronation of a new Pallas Athene.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12
SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, president of the Board of General Purposes, proposing the toast of the "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York" at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Colonial Lodge recently (to which the grand master, Arthur S. Tompkins, responded) asked the special attention of the brethren for the great strength of the jurisdiction over which their distinguished guest held Masonic rule. With 900 lodges and more than 250,000 members, the Grand Lodge of New York was the most extensive jurisdiction in the whole of the United States. It was, therefore, a very special pleasure to all associated with the Grand Lodge of England to recall the fact that the very first provincial grand lodge established overseas, and the third provincial grand lodge of which trace could be found in the records of English Freemasonry, was one which embraced the present state of New York.

It was in 1730, only 13 years after the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, that a provincial grand master was appointed by the Duke of Norfolk, as grand master to govern the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Warrants have been granted by the United Grand Lodge of England for 32 new lodges. Seven of these will meet in London and the remaining 25 in provinces and districts. Essex stands in the unusual position of having four new lodges with consecutive numbers, the first two of which will meet at Loughton. India also claims three—Assam, Punjab and Bengal, while one warrant goes to Baghdad, which makes the second lodge in that city under the English jurisdiction. In

nine of the other centers, in which New Guinea is included, fresh ground has been broken by the Grand Lodge of England, there being at present no lodges in existence in these centers.

The Grand Lodge of England proposes in future to make it possible to hold its autumnal communication outside the metropolis. Before deciding on this the provincial grand masters were communicated with, when it was found that those who favored the proposed alteration represented all the largest provinces and covered the whole of England north of the Trent, with the exception of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the addition of Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The provincial grand masters who dissented from the recommendation were, in the main, those representing the provinces immediately surrounding London and those in the south and west of England, but such island provinces as Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney favored the change. Although Grand Lodge has not moved about for its various communications from place to place, as is customary among American grand lodges, the proposal is not altogether an innovation, as on four occasions within about the last 50 years Grand Lodge has met in the provinces.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia has now definitely embarked upon its scheme for the erection of a new headquarters for the craft in that jurisdiction. The total cost will be £100,000, of which half may be regarded as secured already by funds in hand, donation from the trustees of the Hall Trust, and the proceeds of the sale of certain property. A sum of £30,000 will be raised by 7 per cent debentures of £5 each, preference to be given to donors to the building fund, and the balance of

£20,000 will, it is hoped, be raised by gifts from the various lodges.

The agitation for amalgamation of all the four constitutions in South Africa—English, Irish, Scottish, and Dutch—is proceeding apace, and now that Prince Arthur of Connaught has taken up his residence in the colony, it is hoped that some definite action may result and that he may become the first grand master of a united grand lodge. The question was first mooted in 1904 and revived in 1906, but on neither occasion was anything definite done. In 1908 a motion was made in one of the Scottish lodges by a member, who was also an English district grand officer, that the district grand committee be requested to consider the desirability of conferring with the other constitutions regarding amalgamation under the jurisdiction of a sovereign grand lodge of South Africa or failing that, under a sovereign grand lodge of Natal. After a lengthy discussion the motion was lost by two votes. Since that date, however, it is claimed that opinions in favor of the scheme have grown considerably.

The Australian grand lodges are revising their system of the investigation of candidates for Masonic degrees, with the view of making preliminary inquiries more stringent than they have been hitherto, and it has not been an easy matter for an undesirable candidate to pass the portals. One of the grand lodges now makes it obligatory on the applicant to go before a notary public and subscribe to a list of questions before he is permitted to sign a petition. The sworn statement is then attached to and filed with his petition. The fact that the document has to be sworn to makes the applicant liable to prosecution for perjury should any of the answers prove inaccurate.

Senator Pearce, who recently paid an official visit to the United States on behalf of the West Australian Government, has been relating his experiences at a Masonic Lodge. He went to the United States armed with a letter of introduction from the Grand Secretary of West Australia, J. D. Stevenson. In his remarks, Senator Pearce said:

"My friends have been good enough to say that I achieved some success, that if I have achieved some success, some of that success is due to Freemasonry. It may be a fact of interest to those of us who are Freemasons to know that the President of the United States is a Freemason and that of his Cabinet all but two are Freemasons, and when I tell you that the Secretary of State, Charles Hughes, is a Freemason, and that it was he who presided over the gatherings at the conference, you should know what Freemasonry is to us. I received the greatest kindness from all of them. They were keenly interested in Australia. You have heard that there is in America and has been in America anti-British propaganda; but I venture to say from what I learned in America that the strongest friends that Britain has in America are the Freemasons. That Freemasonry constitutes a bond of the Empire of which we are all so proud, and of that great Republic of which every American is so proud, and that being so, it is no idle boast to say that the bond which united all Freemasons has played a little part in drawing together in the cause of peace and humanity that great harvest which we were enabled to reap in Washington."



We are showing a very extensive line of Ladies' Popular Priced Sport Coats and Hats

Browning, King & Company

W. L. SYMONDS
MANAGER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Chisholm Millinery
(602 Linwood Boulevard)
Linwood Boulevard & Gillham Road.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Exclusive and Individual
Hats and Novelties. Special
Attention devoted to Girls
from eight to eighteen years.

Phone Harrison 9531
Lula M. Asbury
HAT AND FEATHER SHOP
302-303 Main Building
FANS—FEATHERS
Cleaned and Remade

DARGIL'S
Exclusive
Curtain and Drapery
Cleaners

1122 Grand Kansas City, Mo. 3441 Prospect Wabash 3710-11

INDIAN RAILWAYS' CONTRACTS ENDING

System of State Lines Being Operated by Companies to Be Abolished

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The two chief railways in India are the Great Indian Peninsula with its headquarters at Bombay, and ramifications extending to Agartala, (United Provinces) Jubbulpore (Central Provinces), Poona and Madras Presidency, and the East Indian Railway with its headquarters at Calcutta and terminus at Howrah on the right bank of the Hooghly, extending up with the Great Indian Peninsula at Jubbulpore, and extending through Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and the United Provinces of the Punjab.

The contracts of the Secretary of State with both railways expire in 1924 and 1925 respectively. What is to be the new policy? The Acworth Committee was appointed to frame recommendations, but their report revealed considerable divergence of opinion and was not very helpful. It is agreed that the old system is to be abolished under which these state-owned lines are operated by companies with boards of directors resident in London. The alternatives are direct state management, or management on behalf of the state by domiciled companies with boards of directors composed equally of Europeans and Indians. Constitutionally the Government of India is taking the advice of interested bodies. The opinion of the Indian Mining Federation was recently quoted, and was in favor of state control.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and surely every business man who has studied the problem in other countries is emphatically in favor of private management. The report of the Chamber of Commerce alludes to the notorious defects in all parts of the world of state management, the lack of enterprise, promotion by seniority, the reducing of everything to the same dead level; the fact that a competent official in Eastern Bengal who might have learned the handling of the jute trade was liable to sudden transfer to Lahore where there is no jute; the risk of political strikes when railway labor all over the country would have but one master, the State.

The advocates of state management affirm that company management can never provide the requisite capital and that it is absurd to expect the state to provide the capital and divest itself of all managerial powers. The fact remains that ever since 1914, the state, just as much as any company, has failed to provide the necessary capital, and company management has at least given the taxpayers of India a good return on their investment, and the competition between a number of companies has saved the state lines of this country from the appalling defects associated in other countries with state ownership.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMBATING FOG

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—"The Canadian Pacific is giving much attention to the importance of providing the latest radio direction-finding equipment on its ships," said Commander Sir Thomas Fisher, K. B. E., of London, general manager of Canadian Pacific steamships, who has come to Canada on a business visit. "By means of this," he went on to say, "the position of a ship can be quickly and accurately determined. The installation of the radio direction-finding equipment on a ship eliminates seri-

ous delays caused by a ship being unable to water part during a fog, because its position, or the bearing of the lighthouse is not known.

"From the earliest days of navigation fog has been the bane of navigation. Storms could be combated; in fog all were powerless. Under these trying conditions wireless telegraphy brought some measure of relief. It was often possible by means of a wireless inquiry to gauge the course of the vessels whose foghorns were audible. Radio development now promises to remove the remaining elements of uncertainty by means of the Marconi direction finder. By this instrument the great danger of collision at sea can be averted."

FIGURES ANALYZED IN SWEDISH VOTE

Big Cities Went Wet; Country Dry—How Women Voted

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14.—That 57 per cent of Sweden's women favored prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beverages containing more than 3 1/2 per cent of alcohol, while 60 per cent of the men were against it, is now apparent from a further count of the votes cast at the recent liquor referendum which resulted in a victory for the wets. Sweden now will continue the present rationing system, whereby the heads of families who prove that they are respectable and self-supporting can purchase about a gallon of strong liquor per month, while anyone can order drinks with meals under legal restriction at public restaurants. The final tabulation shows that in Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmoe, as well as in other cities and suburban districts, both men and women were strongly against prohibition, while in the country districts in general, especially in the northern part of Sweden, both men and women were, as a rule, in favor of prohibition. In the capital, for example, 90 per cent of the men and 83 per cent of the women were against the proposed measure. This may be contrasted with a certain agricultural section where 80 per cent of the women and 73 per cent of the men wanted 2 1/2 per cent drinks.

It is interesting to note that the majorities of men and women were on the same side of the question in 15 provinces out of 22, while in the other 10 provinces the two sides of the family seem to disagree in their taste for stimulants.

That Swedish women do not neglect the ballot is proved by the fact that in Stockholm they outnumbered the men at the polls by more than 9000. And the showing for the entire country was 800,000 women as against 938,000 men.

Fur Trimmed Coats

For Women and Misses
Luxurious pile fabrics fashion them and the lines are altogether new. Many feature the picturesque side fastening.

HARZFELD'S
PETTICOAT LANE, KANSAS CITY

Madam Priser

Designer and Maker of distinctive gowns for dinner, church and street wear.
600 Lillis Bldg. Harrison 4438

Keister

Ladies' Tailor and Designer
Latest Models and Materials.
600 Lillis Bldg. Harrison 6962
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STOVES HARDWARE

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ZAHNER

MANUFACTURING CO.

1215 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

We install complete equipment for Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Hotel and Institution Kitchens.
Catalog on request.

CHEVROLET UTILITY COUPE

Low Priced, High Grade
All Year Car
\$680.00
F. O. B. Plant, Mich.
Chevrolet Motor Company
1901 GRAND AVENUE, Kansas City, Mo.

"This is a Studebaker Year"

STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY

2029 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WHOLESALE

Hotel and Restaurant Supplies

Including

Quality Meats—Fancy Groceries.

Poultry—Eggs—Cheese

518-20-22 WALNUT STREET

Also

Retail Cash and Carry Markets

1117 McGee Street

Kansas City, Mo.

MOZAMBIQUE REFUSES PLAN FOR ACTION WITH CAPE COLONY

Portuguese Senate and Chamber of Deputies to Retain Control Over Lourenco Marques

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies and Senate have affirmed the decision of the delegates at the conference that took place between General D'Andrade and General Smuts, to reject the proposal for an independent Railways and Harbor Board at Lourenco Marques. The existing convention between the Union and Mozambique, which expires next year, has been denounced. The resolution moved by the Minister for the Colonies, Senhor Gaspar, in the Chamber of Deputies, which was supported by representatives of both the Liberal and Democratic parties, and adopted unanimously, was in the following terms:

Whereas the convention to be negotiated must not be harmful to the sovereignty and prestige of the nation; whereas the Province of Mozambique has largely contributed to the development of the Union and has at all times facilitated the intercourse of the Union with the outside world; whereas the interest of the Union of South Africa can be taken into account without abatement of the legitimate rights and interests of the Province of Mozambique and the curtailment of Portuguese sovereignty; whereas the Province of Mozambique has always fulfilled in their entirety the clauses of the convention now denounced; the Chamber proceeds to the order of the day.

Senhor Gaspar in the course of his speech said the Government might, at the utmost, tolerate the existence of the Joint Railway Board, which functioned under the 1909 convention, but it "could never permit such a board

as a dominating force in our Administration." He declared:

"We entered the Great War because we recognized the rights of the nations and the sovereignty of all states. We shall hold, cost what it may and at the price of whatever sacrifice, to the need of our rights being recognized. Never with the assent of my vote shall I permit the predominance of another administration in what is ours. We are ready to make all sacrifices for the common good, but with the proviso that our sovereign rights be recognized."

THE JONES STORE
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.



New Overblouses
Of Crepe de Chine and Georgette
at \$5.00

Unusually attractive models—fashioned of good quality materials—made with narrow belt which may be tied in back or on the side. All are elaborately embroidered—some in solid colors, others in beautiful contrasting shades.
Ideal Blouses to wear with your new Fall suit—very special at \$5.
Jones—Walnut St., Second Floor

Congoleum

Buy Congoleum by the square yard for various rooms in the house. Also beautiful Congoleum Rugs of various sizes. Come in and see them.

PEACOCK FUEL CO.
Coal and Fuel
"Courtesy and Promptness"
2017 Walnut
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Grand 3888

Lowie

STORAGE BATTERIES

Electric Service for Automobiles

1818 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

817 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

Under the Old Time Clock 23 years of financial service.

Reliable Service Responsible Firm

K. C. House and Window

Cleaning Co.

Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr.

Phone Harrison 6246 KANSAS CITY

Electrical Chandeliers

A Complete Line Medium Priced

Electrical Chandeliers

Send for Catalogue

Western Chandelier Co.

1421 Grand KANSAS CITY, MO.

Daylight Silk Shop

40-Inch Self Brocade.....\$2.50

REMARKABLE VALUE—WHOLESALE PRICES

1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor, Kansas City, Mo.

Careful attention to mail orders.

Walk-Over

SHOES

1111 Walnut St.

MEN Kansas City, Mo. WOMEN

SAMUEL MURRAY

"Say it with Flowers"

1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

"The House of Courtesy"

Berkson Bros

Women's Apparel

1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or another a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

Autumn Wraps

Incline to Use Rich Furs

THERE is a gracious dignity to the new Autumn Wraps—due largely perhaps to the wealth of furs which trim them. Collars and cuffs, wide bands, sleeves and even deep capes of fur, trim and harmonize with rich-toned fabrics. Lines are long and slim, tight at the hips and hem for the most part.

Among the new colors are Black, Marten, Hawaiian, Malay, Kit Fox, and others.

Fur trimmed Coats are priced \$69.50 to \$350.00.

Coats, plain tailored, including sports styles—from \$29.50 to \$110.00. Third Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Klagenfurth, Austrian Mining Center, a Bone of Contention

THE position in Central Europe becomes daily more complicated, and the views of one who has just returned from Klagenfurth, the town which seems about to become the principal bone of contention, may help to elucidate matters.

The principal protagonists in the drama and their parts are roughly as follows: Germany, until the war the predominant partner in all industrial enterprise, is now again endeavoring to reassert her supremacy, and by methods of astute finance to regain control in the industrial districts of her neighbor states. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, separated from one another by Austria and Hungary, are in close alliance, and are anxious to make their way into the first rank of producing countries. In accordance with this policy they are endeavoring to lay claim to any industrial district in which their nationals abound, and also to drive a connecting corridor through Austria or Hungary. Italy, with her big industrial plants in danger of falling once more under German control, is desperately anxious to find a source of coal and ore within her own sphere of influence. She is at the same time alarmed at the growing importance and prosperity of the Little Entente, a feeling which is aggravated by the antipathy existing between her and the Croats. Hungary, not yet recovered from her disastrous revolution, is more concerned with her own internal than with external affairs. Austria, reduced to a condition in which her very existence is virtually impossible, is prepared to sell herself to the highest bidder.

Resemblance to Silesia

Now, from the industrial point of view, Austria's chief attraction is the metallurgical region of Carinthia, of which the center is Klagenfurth. Lead, iron, zinc and coal are found in the district, which are both exported and used on the spot. Industrially, Carinthia is very similar to Silesia, and it has the further resemblance to that Province in that it lies on the border of antagonistic states. It would almost seem that the carriers of Europe had taken a delight in so arranging the frontiers that the most valuable tracts of country should almost always be a source of cohesiveness. Carinthia, one of the few districts of any value left to Austria, lies on the frontiers of Italy and of Yugoslavia, both of which nations have for long been eager eyes upon it, not so much for its own sake as for fear that the other should acquire it. And now that Austria has demonstrated that she must choose between close alliance or annexation, Klagenfurth and its mineral wealth loom larger than ever.

Slovenian, the Language

This district has for many years been a center of dispute between the various nationalities which meet in its neighborhood. As often happens in industrial districts, the rural population differs racially from the urban. As long ago as 1880 the German-speaking subjects of the Austrian Empire raised a great outcry when Slovenian was declared a recognized lan-

guage, in other words, a language in which public business might be conducted throughout Carinthia. They pointed out that in Klagenfurth alone there were 16,000 German speakers and only 568 Slovenian speakers, of whom 150 were resident in the gaol. Although this was perfectly true, the population of the surrounding country was overwhelmingly Slovenian-speaking.

In the ferment which followed the war the greater part of Carinthia favored the Southern Slav invasion of Austria, probably in a spirit of revolt against the hardships the province had been compelled to undergo under Austrian rule. But, as almost invariably happens, the claims of prosperity proved stronger than those of nationality. The same sentiments were brought into play as have been seen in Silesia and Ireland. An industrial district instinctively fears the administration of the government of a state mainly agricultural in its sympathies. The steel works of Konigshtutte, the shipyards of Belfast, the rolling mills of Klagenfurth, refused respectively the administration of the Poles, the Free State and the Yugoslavs. A Carinthian plebiscite decided in favor of Austrian control, which meant the administration of the province by trained German industrialists, and the Yugoslavs were called upon by the League to retire beyond the Drave.

Jealous Countrymen

Klagenfurth is one of those Central European towns which give one the impression of waiting for the sleeper to awake. A small amount of industry is visible, but it is obvious that the place is only working on light load, and that with the provision of markets capable of paying for its products it would leap into a flourishing state within a few days. The mineral wealth of the country has never been fully exploited, owing to local jealousies among the divergent races. Before the war the German steel industry had been doing its best to develop the manufacture of steel rails for the Austrian State Railways, but their efforts were always opposed by the other nationalities among the population, who feared that the development of industrialism would mean the immigration into the district of German-speaking workmen, and the consequent Germanization of the countryside. This policy diverted capital from the industries of Carinthia, and to a certain extent stunted their development.

In Klagenfurth itself the industrial population makes no secret of its desire that Austria as a whole should seek incorporation in Germany. The industrialists are probably correct in their contention that from this source alone can they secure capital for their development and markets for their products. Neither from Italy nor Yugoslavia could they hope to obtain equal advantages, for neither has the capital to invest or the market to offer. On the other hand, the rural population still leans toward the Yugoslavs and opposes the Germans and Italians in approximately equal measure. If the future destiny of the country should again be decided by a plebiscite, the voting should be pretty close.

Defending National Parks From Commercial Invasion

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence
FEW people realize that constant vigilance is the price of national park preservation. The original legislation creating a national park area is only the beginning of a constant fight to protect it from enterprising individuals, companies, and even state officials, who see chance to convert its natural resources, having no value beyond the aesthetic, into paying commercial propositions.

This statement was recently made by Miss Harlean James, secretary of the American Civic Association, in a discussion of the work which the organization has done during the last year to foster efficiency in park administration and to push legislation intended to preserve national parks from commercial invasion. The American Civic Association has for its twofold aim the improvement of living conditions in city and rural districts, through co-operation with local civic organizations and the protection and development of national parks and forests. It keeps a close watch on legislation affecting the national parks, and whenever it considers that the interest of the American public at large is being threatened by special interests, the facts are brought to the attention of members of Congress and executive officers of the Government.

"This is an important part of our work," said Miss James. "When a particular piece of legislation affecting the public domain is up before Congress, a great many people may be vitally interested in the outcome; but unless their views can be brought to the attention of Congressional committee members who have the matter in hand, they are apt to be completely overlooked.

"We try to give them an opportunity, through hearings or conferences, to make their stand plain. It takes a certain amount of planning and machinery to make this possible, and that is where the American Civic Association is of service. Legislators know that we, representing no special interest or party, can have no ulterior motive in our legislative activities; we are simply acting in behalf of the public, and trying to make public opinion articulate in the matter of our national park system."

The association has a very definite policy. It believes, Miss James pointed out, in the absolute unity of park administration, free from any connection or indirect pressure of state authorities. For this reason any attempt by western states to get water power or irrigation from the park areas, even though it might not injure the scenery, is opposed on the ground that it would interfere more

or less with federal administration. Montana, for example, presented her demands for a water supply from Yellowstone Lake in the form of the Walsh bill which provided for raising the level of the water in the lake six feet, utilizing the water for irrigation in opening dry areas to cultivation. This bill the association opposed, on the ground that Montana was simply trying to get free of charge what she would otherwise

have to pay for, and that although no particular harm might be done to the lake, serious complications in authority might result. Another point on which the association insists is that the national park area shall not be greatly enlarged by the addition of mediocre tracts of land, thereby complicating the problems of administration. It has set up a fairly definite standard to which a prospective park area must conform. It is stated by Miss James as follows: "The scenic attractions and natural wonders and beauties of an area must be of such outstanding importance as to be distinctly national in character. In order to come under the federal jurisdiction, a park should combine exceptional mountain scenery with other natural wonders, or should have an unusual combination of mountain and water scenery rendering it national in distinctiveness and appeal."

For convenience of carriage to the surface, and are stacked at the pit's mouth in little heaps called "jags," which, when possible, are covered with branches of fir to protect the flint from being bleached.

All the knapping is done in little outhouses in Brandon. The knapper rests a block of stone on a thick leather pad on his knee, and strikes it with a quartering hammer, which breaks the stone into pieces about six or seven inches square. Next comes the flaking. The knapper puts a "quarter" against his knee as before, and tapping away at an incredible rate he splits the stone into flat, knife-shaped flakes about six inches long and one inch wide. A good flaker will turn out 7000 flakes in a day. Each flake is then put on a little anvil, consisting of a piece of iron shod with leather and stuck in a block of wood, and tapped with a chisel-like hammer into flints.



Sleepy Klagenfurth, Carinthia, Which, Given Capital, Would Leap to Prosperity Almost Over Night

The Flint Workers of Brandon Carry on a Neolithic Industry

FLINT-KNAPPING was carried on at Brandon in the neolithic age; flint-knapping is the principal industry of that little town on the Norfolk border of northwest Suffolk in 1922. How does it come about that this quaint industry has persisted through so many centuries?

The Neolithic flint-knapper made axes, arrow-heads, hammers, knives, hide-scrapers, and even fish hooks, for he was a man before metals, and had to manufacture all his tools and implements from stone. When metals came into use, flints were turned out by the thousand to serve as "strike-a-lights." The predecessors of the modern match. Every tinder-box had its bit of flint, and in 99 cases out of 100 it was made at Brandon. Then came the invention of flint-lock small arms, and Brandon flourished amazingly until about 1855, when the adoption of percussion caps struck a heavy blow at an ancient industry.

Most of the flint is obtained from Lingheath Common, a mile away. The digger sinks a shaft about five or six feet deep, then cuts along for about three feet in a horizontal direction, and then sinks another vertical shaft about six feet deep. If a floor of flint is not encountered he goes on digging "on the sosh," as it is called, a method invented when neither rope, windlass, nor bucket was known, and everything had to be carried up the steps, as it is today. The matrix of flint is hewn out of the chalk by means of a one-sided steel-tipped pick, differing little in shape from the miner's horn used by the Neolithic miner in the burrows. The matrices are broken into pieces

But who wants flints now? It may be asked. Plenty of folk in South America, North and West Africa, China and Tibet, where old-fashioned flint-lock muskets, carbines and pistols are still in use. The flint soon loses its edge by constant use, and has to be replaced by other flints from Brandon. Moreover, during the South African war 14,000 tinder-flints were supplied to the British troops; and today there is a good trade in flints with Spain and Italy, where the

tinder-box still holds its own in rural districts, and in tropical climates where matches are liable to become damp. Another branch of the industry is the shaping of flints for decorative purposes for church and other buildings, such as may be seen in many a village in East Anglia.

The knappers have yet another "line," that of manufacturing imitations of prehistoric flint implements—axes, knives, spear-heads, and arrow-heads—for illustrative and educational purposes. But in the whole they prefer to work on tinder-flints, for which there is a steady demand from many far-away quarters of the globe. They are the lineal descendants of prehistoric flint-makers, exercising possibly the oldest craft in the world.

Approaching S. J. H. P. Woodruff

AS I looked out of my window this morning I observed my neighbor Samuel Woodruff sitting on the front steps and enjoying the sun. Those who know him more intimately, who are admitted to a more informal acquaintance with a cat whose aloofness toward strangers carries that customary attribute further than any other cat I know, call him "Sam," or, in lighter moments, "Sammy." His full name, accumulated in the different homes in which he has resided, is Samuel James Harrison Parker Woodruff. As a kitten he lived with the Jameses, who moved out of town and left him with the Harrisones, who went to live in an apartment and left him with the Parkers, who took a trip abroad and left him with the Woodruffs. This last change of residence was supposed to be temporary, but Samuel preferred it; when the Parkers came back, he refused to return to them. A member of the Parker family would come and get Samuel, but when next morning a Woodruff opened the door of the Woodruff residence, there would be Samuel sitting on the doorstep. After this had happened several times the Parkers ceased to claim Samuel and the Woodruffs kept him, which was sensible.

First met Samuel James Harrison Parker Woodruff. I made the mistake of addressing him as "Kitty-Kitty," and for some time thereafter he quite refused to have anything to do with me. He scorned the enticement of a handkerchief trailed on the floor, and refused an invitation to have his head scratched. His whole expression as he turned away from me was that of a cat who exclaims: "Kitty-Kitty! Indeed, O, my whiskers!" I can't say that I blame him. I should feel the same way toward a stranger who addressed me as "Manny-Manny."

With cats or children it is wisest not to make a first and sudden advance toward acquaintanceship: indeed, "The Fine Art of Meeting Living Things," if a qualified observer should attempt a book with that title, would very likely inculcate this idea as fundamental. There are exceptions to the rule, and no doubt the perspicacious reader could name some immediately, but the average human does not like to be "rushed," nor does the average animal; nor, for all I know, the average insect. The point is shrewdly emphasized by Mrs. Post in her interesting, sophisticated, and informative volume, "Etiquette," when she advises a young wife how to meet the strangers whose approval will advance her to a social position in the community where she has arrived unknown and unheralded. "One inviolable rule," says Mrs. Post, "she

must not forget: it is fatal to be pushing or presuming. She must remain dignified always, natural and sympathetic when anyone approaches her, but she must not approach anyone more than half way. So, on my approach to Samuel, I see plainly enough that to call him "Kitty-Kitty" was pushing and presuming; that my behavior with my handkerchief, though it might have done with a kitten, was not dignified.

Samuel administered a deserved rebuke, and assumed a definite attitude. I will not say that when I visited the Woodruffs, Samuel did not see me at all. It was worse than that. He sat and observed me curiously, but without recognition: I might have been my own motion picture. Yet there was in his solemn look, or so it seems to me for the purposes of this writing, something of wonder, as of a cat who should say: "Where and how did these admirable Woodruffs acquire such a vulgar acquaintance? He's just common, that's what's the matter with him. Common! Common!" I made no further advances, and, being a bit plighted, I spoke of him to the family, and in his own presence, a shade sarcastically as "Mr. Samuel."

In the beginning the Woodruffs were not particularly enthusiastic about Samuel James Harrison Parker Woodruff himself. They had not seriously needed nor desired a cat, but the Woodruffs have discovered that this is a remarkable cat. What other would have discovered the spot on the drawing room floor directly over the furnace, and sat there so regularly that the Woodruffs wondered until Mr. Woodruff measured with Mrs. Woodruff's tape measure! What cat but Samuel would have noticed that the pies were burning in the oven, and dragged Mrs. Woodruff by the skirt from the piazza, where she was entertaining company, to the kitchen and

pies? What cat but Sammy would be so clever at knocking on the outside of the window pane when he wanted to be admitted to the house? What cat but Sam would enjoy riding in a motor car, and ask, cat-fashion, to be taken along when the family motored? What cat but S. J. H. P. Woodruff—to omit a long list of accomplishments, and jump to what I cannot but consider the most remarkable—would habitually enjoy a boiled egg for breakfast?

In appearance this remarkable cat resembles a small-sized tiger of notably aldermanic proportions. Samuel, as the phrase goes, has taken on flesh. He is very small for a tiger, but very large for a cat, with a purr in proportion. Except for the rescue of the pies, I have never heard of his doing anything that could strictly be called useful; but this achievement has given him the distinction of being regarded as an ever-watchful guardian of the house, a four-legged kind of fire insurance. But, as the reader may have decided, Sammy's is an ingratiating as well as dignified character, and his approval is therefore a subtle compliment. I can hardly imagine anything that gave the Woodruffs more satisfaction, though they tried to conceal it, than did Sammy's insistent adoption. It touched them deeply. Yet I cannot but suspect that Samuel, having been taught by the Woodruffs to eat and enjoy his morning egg may have discovered that the homecoming Parkers had no thought of continuing that rather expensive diet for a cat. At any rate, Samuel having chosen between them, Parkers and Woodruffs seem equally well satisfied.

I am glad it is so, for I should miss the sight of Samuel sitting on the front steps enjoying the sun. He has a calm, dignified completely self-satisfied capacity for looking content with existence. As for his gentleness of disposition, so far as I know, it might fairly be said of him that he wouldn't hurt a mouse. A nice cat, I confess I did not appreciate him at first; but the other day, when I had gone across the street to the Woodruffs on an errand, Samuel James Harrison Parker Woodruff jumped on my knees, put his paws on my shoulder, and purred. He has decided, evidently, that I have improved since that remote hour when I thoughtlessly called him "Kitty-Kitty," and tried to inveigle him into chasing the corner of a handkerchief.

Japanese Sailors Play Baseball in the Heat of Java

IN THE same remarkable manner in which the adaptable Japanese have mastered the industrial and educational lessons of European civilization, they have adopted baseball. Orientals never made much of organized athletics until the influence of the West came in—the Chinese, in fact, today regard the chesslike man and woman as the ideal type. But the Japanese have taken to baseball with a vim that places it already close to being their "national game."

When American educational plants were lavished upon the Philippines, every tribe and strain included under the term "Filipino"—40 or more—began to put baseball as the clearest blessing of the new régime. It went like wildfire, and is commonly said to be a more important factor for "Americanization," industriousness and self-respect than any other feature.

The Japanese also found in the ideal outdoor team game and exhibition game, combining a maximum of fun and exercise with a minimum of cost, equipment and special training. At any rate, they adopted it with a rush a few years ago. Today the present playing generation shows the results of its well-spent apprenticeship.

One finds it an intensely interesting contrast to watch a game of baseball in its Japanese setting. The players perform exactly as the bred-in-the-bone American youth perform. All the tricks and knacks of throwing, batting, pitching and baserunning come out as they play. It is odd to watch them—you cannot accustom yourself to see boys in orthodox American-style uniforms, encircled by crowds standing upon stilted shoes clogs, in kimono and paper umbrellas, cheering just as excitedly as the fans at home. Around the field may be strung the ubiquitous paper lanterns and floating paper fish of every Japanese festivity. The crowd shouts "Banzai!" and very many other less intelligible things besides, as the game goes on. So far as I have been able to observe, there is not one Japanese quirk or fancy touch to the game itself.

What was in my experience quite the most unusual thing in extra-territorial baseball turned up at Batavia in Java. One hot afternoon last March, almost solemnly, I was being driven around the old town, just to get a bit of breeze and an airing. The well worn victoria, two drooping horses turned into the road around the wide "plaza" or public park in the center of Batavia. None but youngsters and non-Dutch would have dreamed of doing anything active or unnecessary at such an hour—4 p. m. I sat up with a jolt—a ball game! In Java! Dark blue uniforms, swinging bats, the "plump" of balls into regulation mitts, two pitchers warming up. I glanced overhead incredulously into the tops of the warring trees shading the road where a few parrots were bickering among the rattan creepers and clinging orchids; beside my carriage two batik-saronged natives went by carrying a load of coconuts and mangoes. Then I looked again at the blue uniforms. Dutch? Impossible. Americans? Where from? At last I had it: Japanese from off a warship stationed at Tanjan Priok Harbor. Now I have not laid aside the habits of college freedom so long that I cannot hit an "in-shoot" or nip a "hot liner" off the bat of a "three hundred hitter." Noting that they lacked one or two of having 18 men, I trudged overland to the Japanese barracks, but my baseball was a dialect of a universal language. I played that afternoon in tropic Batavia a game of ball with the hilarious Japs—I dressed in what was at the start white duck—a real game of Spalding baseball I shall not soon forget.

Scandinavians Exchange Visitors

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—During the war international barriers were almost insurmountable—now international intercourse is being pushed. The latest development is a Swedish-Danish-Norwegian exchange of visits, arranged by the three leading papers in the three countries. Simultaneous visits of 200 Danes and 200 Norwegians to Stockholm, of 200 Swedes and 200 Norwegians to Copenhagen and 200 Danes and 200 Swedes to Christiania, each visit is to last three days and the respective papers are to act as hosts in their respective cities. Of course there will be well managed sightseeing and gala performances in the theaters.

The "Good Sense" Shoe



Remarkably comfortable—good-looking—serviceable, the Coward Good Sense Shoe enjoys the hearty endorsement of thousands of particular wearers.

This Coward is one of our oldest and most popular models. Built on a nature-line last with plenty of toe freedom. Leathers are fine grade, soft and pliable, and the uppers are constructed to give support to arch and ankle.

Preserve the shape of your foot in this shoe. There are all sizes and widths. For Men, Women and Children.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street

New York

(Near Warren Street)

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

For Christmas and New Year

With Your Name Engraved to Match

Orders to be placed now for delivery at later date if desired

Ward Stationer
57 Franklin St.
Boston

CORSETS

"A Model for Every Figure"
Our new Fall Models model the figure to All Sitings under the Personal supervision of Miss Adrian.
Boudoir, Bralette and Bodice.

Adrian
CORSETS

24 West St., Boston, Mass. Beach 345.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Dorothy
124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Medal Exhibit in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Sept. 27
Special Correspondence

THE exhibition of medals and plaques at the Philadelphia Art Alliance intrigues one to muse upon the art of a medalist. It is a difficult art—and one which requires peculiar attributes of the imagination. The artist, to be successful, must think his composition in the terms of its linear boundaries. If it be round, the composition must adhere to circular limitations; if it be square, or oblong, or irregular, the ideas enclosed therein must be at one with the given or chosen shape.

"When is a medal not a medal?" might prove the subject for a long discourse. It is certainly not a medal when it is quite obviously a relief, whether low or high—placed for convenience upon a medal shape. A medal is more than its shape. It should be a decorative unity—a symphony of the imagination, a composition swayed by the arbitrary geometric form.

A plaque, perhaps, allows greater freedom in treatment; yet it too, is enhanced by an appreciation for the decorative. Thus one finds pleasure in the delicate interpretations of women and children by Edward Berge—most revelatory in revelatory power. Adolph Weinman's group of medals and plaques exhibit a sincere feeling for space and for its adequate decoration. His study for the J. Sanford award medal attempts to preserve decorative unity. Again, a little medallion is set in a wood plaque, and the wood is embellished to re-enforce the design. The sculptor thus obviously appreciates the demands of the medalist's art. It is meticulous, an intellectual performance in the adequate relation of compositional masses to the requirements of space.

Steven A. Rebeck in his two designs for "The Penton Medal for Excellence," "The Penton Medal for Excellence," and "The Penton Medal for Excellence," shows two vitally different shapes, the one round, the other, in general, rectangular. Yet the latter seems the more difficult to handle adequately as a reciprocal composition. It would seem that many a medalist chooses his medal form without considering his composition, or else, allows a creative impulse to dominate a given shape.

Long experience with medals gives to the work of John Sinnock and George Morgan an air of familiarity with the medium. The designs flow with greater ease, and there is freer reign given to the imagination. Yet even in the art of mastercraftsmen, there often appears the tendency to break the unity of the composition.

In the United States Annual Essay medal, 1919, Sinnock has rounded out the sympathetic mass of his composition by the circular flow of drapery on the figure of Mercury.

Occasionally the artist casts aside the traditional circle and seeks a new mold in which to cast his ideas. Such is the form employed by Paul Pfeide in the medal awarded to service men of Gloucester, Illinois. Here an unusual decorative eagle and boat motif adequately harmonizes with the emotional effect of the outer line of the medal. Such an effect cannot be overemphasized. The contour lines of a medal produce a certain intellectual or emotional sensation, and unless they are supported by a reciprocal design, they tend to tear down any effect which the medalist may strive to obtain. It is not unlike trying to fit a square block into a round hole.

Among the many notable contributors to the exhibition are Augustus and Annette St. Caudens, Anna Vaughn Hyatt, Frederick MacMonnies, Herman MacNeil, Herbert Adams, Emil Fuchs, and Chester Beach.

Interesting by way of comparison are the French war medals exhibited from the collection of Franklin Spence Edmonds. Less literal is the French imagination—yet allegorical in a more rigidly traditional form than that of the American medalists. It is, perhaps, a commentary upon national traits—the French more fluent, the American inclined toward the matter-of-fact. In accord with the greater freedom of treatment, the French have also indulged in experimentation. They have attempted to produce the illusion of perspective of vast horizons dwindling to distance—of architectural heights and valley depths. But although their appreciation for space is possibly more highly cultivated, one finds equal interest in the decorative, almost conventionalized trend of the American ideas.

D. G.

The Hollywood Bowl Concerts—
a Successful Community VentureLos Angeles, Sept. 19
Special Correspondence

THE summer concerts given by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Hertz, in the Hollywood Bowl, which have just been completed, were a success, financially and artistically. A ten-week series of 40 concerts was given at popular prices, and was attended by approximately 100,000 persons. The three closing concerts last week were attended by over 40,000. Hertz's farewell concert drew 18,000. The concerts cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. They not only paid for themselves, but there is a sum left over for next season. It was entirely a community movement, without help from wealthy patrons, promoted and financed by plain people, most of whom had never before heard a symphony orchestra. Their quarters and half dollars made the concerts possible—that and their unlimited enthusiasm. Now and then the expenditures ran considerably ahead of the receipts, but that merely meant announcing the fact at any one of the concerts, and perhaps passing the hat for small contributions, and these contributions always saved the day.

An Adventure in Neighborliness

Perhaps the series could best be described as a remarkable adventure in neighborliness, an adventure participated in by thousands of people, who submerged their own personalities, social standings and ambitions, blending themselves for one common purpose. It was a movement of giving, not getting, a service of love, a joyful and enthusiastic effort to make good music an integral part of the community life and to share this beauty of sound not only among themselves but with everyone they could reach.

Primarily, this adventure in neighborliness involved a woman of penetrating vision, indefatigable energy and enthusiasm; and a widely known orchestral leader, with a rare gift of understanding. The woman is Mrs. J. J. Carter of Hollywood; the leader, Alfred Hertz of San Francisco. Without Mrs. Carter the concerts never would have been given; without Mr. Hertz they probably never would have lasted through the summer.

The Hollywood Community Chorus is one of the most vital singing organizations on the Pacific coast. Each week the chorus meets in the auditorium of the Hollywood High School for a "sing-song." There are no formalities or dues. Anyone may belong, whether he sings or not.

The Sunrise Services

The average attendance is about 1000. Mrs. Carter is president of the chorus and one of its most enthusiastic "boosters." Before the war Mrs. Carter spent most of her time in Europe. She was a professional pianist. When the United States entered the war she returned to Los Angeles and gave her entire time to relief work. During this time she helped inaugurate the chorus, and because of her musical ability and wide acquaintance among musicians, was able to make the chorus an integral part of the community life of Hollywood.

Mrs. Carter wanted to see symphony concerts given during the summer in Hollywood. In 1920 the Community Park and Art Association, a nonsectarian and nonprofit organization, of which Mrs. Carter was secretary and F. W. Blanchard president, purchased the Hollywood Bowl for \$65,000, of which \$39,875 has been paid up to the present. Last Easter

could raise enough money to start them. Hertz said he would come to Los Angeles and look at the bowl. He did this, chatted with a few of Mrs. Carter's friends, and then announced that he would lead the orchestra, which was, to say the least, a sporting thing to do at that time.

No Big Donations

The raising of that first \$30,000 was the first step in the adventure in neighborliness. To begin with, 800 members of the Community Chorus bought \$10 season books, each book containing 40 admissions. Of this number not a dozen persons had ever before purchased tickets for a symphony orchestra. Then hundreds of people, old and young, promised to save a penny a day and give it to help buy the seats and start the concerts. Each week volunteers collected the pennies. The motion picture colony sent committees into every studio, selling season subscriptions. Other professions, trades, civic and social organizations also entered the subscription-selling movement. There were no big gifts or "generous donations," they were not wanted. The entire \$30,000 was subscribed in small amounts.

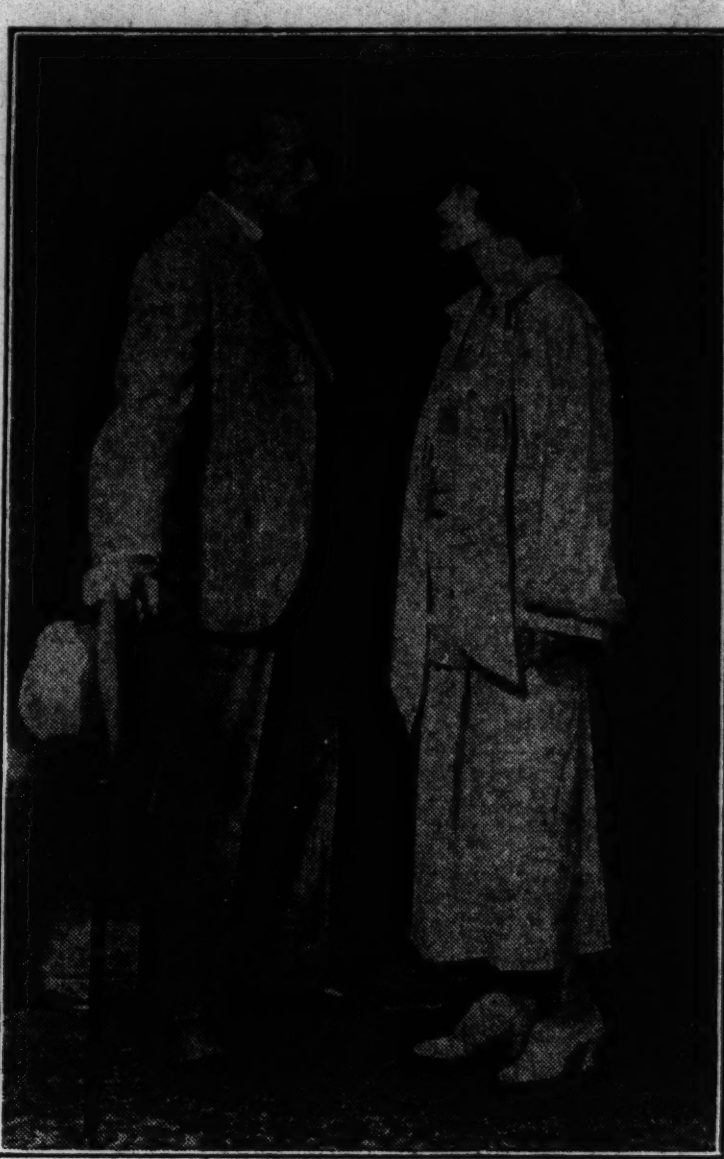
Hertz had 85 musicians, a little more than half members of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra. The balance were recruited in Los Angeles. Many of these men were constantly coming and going, because of other engagements. Then, because of lack of money it was impossible for Hertz to have more than one rehearsal for each program, a rehearsal which had to be held, generally, on the day the concert was to be given.

Stage Boxed

Before his first concert Hertz started his orchestra and then climbed to different points in the bowl to get the effect. He discovered that this natural, out-of-doors theater had extraordinary acoustics, which allowed a perfect balance of the orchestra as if in a closed hall, and yet without forcing the instruments. No matter where he climbed, the tonal effects came to him distinctly, clearly and in a newer and even finer form because of the absence of "orchestra effort," the mechanical sounds of which were absorbed by the open air before they reached the first row of seats.

And so Hertz climbed down the hills again with a lot of new impressions and a definite idea of what he would be able to accomplish in the bowl with such acoustics. He shifted about the seating arrangement of his orchestra, better to balance the tonal qualities, and then had his orchestra stage boxed in on side, back and top in order to throw a greater volume of tone out into the bowl.

Hertz's vigorous way of almost bodily carrying his orchestra through various numbers appealed strongly to his audiences. It was emotional, and at times theatrical, but they liked it and so did the men of his orchestra. Then too Hertz knew his audiences. He realized that a large number of the people who had subscribed for season tickets had never before heard a symphony orchestra and that the quickest way to make them appreciate good music was to begin by giving them music they could understand and



Photograph by White Studio, New York

Charles Quatermaine and Diana Bourbon in a Scene in "Loyalties"

Galsworthy's "Loyalties"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 2

CHARLES DILLINGHAM is presenting at the Gaiety Theater, beginning on Sept. 27, "Loyalties," a drama in three acts by John Galsworthy. The cast:

Charles Winsor.....H. G. Stoker
Lady Adela, his wife.....Wynne Young
Ferdinand de Levis.....James Dale
Trelawney.....Henry Carvell
General Canynge.....Felix Aymer
Margaret Orme.....Jeannette Sherwin
Capt. Ronald Dancy, D. S. O.....
Charles Quatermaine
Mabel, his wife.....Diana Bourbon
Inspector Dedee.....Heering Wells
Robert.....Henry Morrell
Augustus Boring.....Deering Wells
Lord St. Erth.....Laurence Hanray
A Club Footman.....Henry Morrell
Major Colford.....Wilfrid Seagram
Edward Graviter.....Henry Morrell
A Young Clerk.....Deering Wells
Gilmann.....Henry Morrell
Jacob Twisden.....Laurence Hanray
Ricardos.....Henry Carvell

The New York production of John Galsworthy's play, "Loyalties," which has been such a great success in London and which we have been looking forward to with not a little expectancy, has taken place. The New York theatergoer's verdict is substantially the same as that accorded the play in London. "Loyalties" is certainly good theatrical fare.

Differences of opinion as to Galsworthy's best play may be as varied as his plays themselves or as many as the number of people that express themselves on the subject, but nearly everyone will agree as to the popular appeal of "Loyalties" over the others. As works of art, "Justice," "The Silver Box," or "The Pigeon" may rank higher, but this latest play has the unusual advantage of being of very good workmanship and at the same time an out and out play for the theater.

When John Galsworthy sits down to write a play, it is usually because he has something to say in play-form. That "having something to say," however, has tripped up many less capable writers. Their "theme" burns so intensely that they write themselves entirely out of the theater into a corner of a library with an essay, or onto a street soap-box with a harangue of propaganda. A play that is to carry a message must first of all be a play. If it is not strong enough to carry itself as a play, it certainly cannot carry itself and something else besides. In writing "Loyalties" Mr. Galsworthy has seen to it that first of all he had a good play—a play for the theater. It even has a few touches of genuine melodrama with some speeches spoken intensely between tightly closed teeth, etc. Into this play which he felt would stand on its own merits he has woven the message he wished to have carried to the public, and it so well woven that it becomes part and parcel of the play itself, and that is the great secret of writing plays which are intended to carry a message.

A wealthy young Jew is robbed of nearly £1000 while at a Gentile's house party. He suspects and accuses one of the guests, a former army officer. The accused man's army and club friends come to his loyal assistance, even though some stretching of conscience, in the face of the facts presented, is required. The Jew

THEODORE SCHROEDER
A TEACHER OF VOICE
MEETING EACH PUPIL'S NEED
Pierce Bldg.—Copley Square—Boston
Circular on request.

stands alone, with nothing but the right of the situation on his side. Step by step the truth of his guilt closes in on the army officer, until the Jew receives full satisfaction and revenge, if such it may be called, for the many insults that have been heaped upon him.

As is usually the case with a Galsworthy play, there is no solution offered. The author does not take sides. His Jew is not too pleasantly painted, and no defense is offered for the Gentiles. The play merely presents some phases of life problems, and the audience may work out their own conclusions. "Loyalties" is the kind of play that will cause much discussion.

After a most courteous bow to the author, the next credit for the performance as it is presented at the Gaiety Theater goes to Basil Dean, who directed the play. His work is a model of excellence. The structure of the play is such that almost any first-class stock company could play it with success—it is entirely different from "Justice" for instance.

The present company contains several excellent character actors. Their work is a joy to watch, and it is that work incidentally which helps carry the performance to its success. Chief among these clever players is Laurence Hanray, who "doubles" the part of Lord St. Erth with that of the lawyer, Jacob Twisden. Mr. Hanray's Lord St. Erth is a little cameo, but his Jacob Twisden is one of those fine pieces of work that justifies the use of the word artist when discussing acting.

The performance of De Levis, the young Jew, as played by James Dale, is an odd parody. Mr. Dale, with his jerky walk and pantomime and his strange vocalization, gives the impression that he has been rehearsed into trying to give an imitation of Ernest Milton who played the part in London and whose personality and mannerisms do not in any way fit those of Mr. Dale. Charles Quatermaine gives a good workman-of-the-theater performance of Captain Dancy, the thief, but he is entirely miscast. The

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evns. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reflection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted!—J. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

TIMES SQ. SMASHING COMEDY HIT

THE EXCITERS
with ALLAN DINEHART
and TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Evns. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

BETTER TIMES

AT HIPPODROME NOW

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 48 St.

BARNEY BERNARD

ALEXANDER CARR in

a new comedy

"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Felix Goodman

Evns. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

FRAZER

"You will enjoy this farce."—Alla Dale.

WILLIAM COURTENAY in

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Poulton

SHUBERT Theat., 44th St., W. B'ys. Ev. 8:30

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Greenwich Village Follies

Fourth Annual Production

play is weakened from the first scene through the entire seven by his being so obviously the villain.

The women of the cast do not fare very well, either in their parts, or in the performance of them. As far as acting is concerned, the play is entirely a man's play. The furniture and stage properties are better than the scenery.

F. L. S.

Early Sargent Marine

Painting in Boston

"Mid-Ocean in Winter," a painting made long ago by John Singer Sargent, is on exhibition at the gallery of Doll & Richards, 73 Newbury street, Boston. In this painting may be seen the sweeping brush stroke made, as today, with authority and precision. The center of interest is a huge swelling wave that curves its dark green way into the horizon under a dull gray sky. A trough of lighter foaming green runs beside the wave, like a valley beside a mountain ridge. In the lower left corner of the picture the water is churned almost white. The smaller waves in the background are tipped crested with froth, giving small accents to the effect of surging motion that centers in the great wave which is the backbone of the composition. There is weight and thrust to this wave, and together with the individuality that Sargent managed to impart to his portrait of it, he has given the whole a universal element that makes it a satisfying expression of what one has felt again and again in contemplating one of the less calmer aspects of the sea.

In the same exhibition, which is largely made up of important works, is a sunny hillside pasture scene by Charles H. Davis. Once more this painter has managed to capture not only the aspect, but the feeling of a characteristic New England scene. "Diana," by Walter E. Webster is a worthy work in the English school of portrait painting, another example of this artist's uncommon ability in handling water color. Other paintings on view include the Hunt study for "The Girl and the Kid," which is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; two interesting theater impressions by A. C. Goodwin; and excellent examples of the work of J. Appleton Brown, J. Francis Murphy, Wilton Lockwood, Diaz and Hassam.

"The Hurricane," by John Hunter Booth, will be placed in rehearsal soon by the Shuberts. Charles Richman will have the leading role. Frances Starr will continue in New York in "Shore Leave" at the Lyceum until Dec. 16. David Warfield, according to the present plan, will then be seen there in "The Merchant of Venice."

Schwarz

Ladies' Hatter

We invite your inspection of our Imported and American Models
Milwaukee Street at 110 Milwaukee, Wis.
Our imported Novelty Jewelry is very attractive

"Say it with Flowers"

E. WELKE CO.
"The House of Roses"

758 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SAVE FUEL

Have your Heating Plant remodeled for efficient Service.

W. A. BOWERS HEATING CO.

684 Market Street MILWAUKEE

Phone Broadway 1197

For Insurance Service

Call W. A. 632

M. W. MARKERT & CO.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

6202 Greenfield Ave., West Allis, Wisc.

JOSEPH C. BRAUER

Business Consultant

QUALIFIED EXPERTS

TO HANDLE YOUR

BOOKKEEPING—AUDITS AND INCOME

TAX REPORTS.

207 Wells Street MILWAUKEE

The Tea Shop

LUNCHEON 11:30 TO 2:30

AFTERNOON TEA 3 TO 5

490 Marshall Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Louis Hallbach

FURS

3605 North Avenue

MILWAUKEE

MULTIGRAPHING

SERVICE COMPANY

MULTIGRAPHING MICROGRAPHING

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY

Phone Broadway 2998 4947 Wells Bldg.

B. M. Ferch, Mgr. MILWAUKEE

THILL'S

HAND LAUNDRY

138 ONEIDA STREET

Phone Broadway 358 Milwaukee, Wis.

FINE HAND WORK

Boston Concert Calendar

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 7, at Jordan Hall, the Chamber Music Society of San Francisco will appear for the first time in Boston. This society played at Mrs. Coolidge's Chamber Music Festival at Pittsfield with an amount of success which according to all reports was unusual. The program for next Saturday's concert will be Beethoven's Quartet in F major, op. 59, no. 1; Mrs. H. H. A. Bach's Theme and Variations for flute and string quartet, op. 30, and Ravel's Quartet in F major.

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, at the first of the season's Sunday concerts at the Boston Opera House, Mme. Galli-Curci will sing. Her program contains the usual old Italian airs together with French and English pieces of later times. Mme. Galli-Curci will be assisted by M. Berensuer, who will play several solos and accompany her in Dell'Acqua's Villanelle and the "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet."

On the same afternoon in Symphony Hall the Triangle Festival Chorus, composed of the united choirs of the Harmony Male Chorus of Boston, the Verdandi Male Chorus of Providence, and the Worcester Male Chorus, will be heard in a program of American and Scandinavian music. Astrid Olson, coloratura soprano, and John Hermann Loud, organist, will assist.

The first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will be given in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, and Saturday evening, Oct. 14. The program as announced will be: "Symphonie Fantastique"; Beethoven's "Die Meistersinger."

FOR YOUR BOY—THE

Stetson, Jr.

DOUBLE SUIT

—the individual suit for boys.

\$15

We believe that in these Stetson, Jr.

"Double Suit" suits, we have reached

the utmost in combined style and service

in boys' clothing. So firmly convinced

are we of this

WE WILL REPLACE ANY OF

EXPENSIVE SUITS THAT FAIL TO

GIVE SATISFACTORY SERVICE

—and we are going to see that each suit

gives service by keeping a record of

every suit sold!

BOSTON

THE HARTMAN BUILDING

MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES

for Gentlemen

412 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHARLES E. OLDENBURG

REAL ESTATE, LOANS,

RENTING, INSURANCE

REALTOR

NOTARY PUBLIC

882 Third Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Phone Lincoln 927

FEW HATS EQUAL THE

CAPPER-BOULEVARD

AT

FIVE DOLLARS

Capper & Capper

Wells Building, 124 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee

L. BREITHAUPT PRINTING COMPANY

PRINTING

that will ATTRACT

CONVINCE

487-491 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EXCLUSIVE TABLEWARE

at Commercial Prices

George Watts & Son

Retailers of

FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE

424 Milwaukee Street, MILWAUKEE

HOWARD M. WATTS, Manager

THE PLUCKHAN SHOPS

(Frederick Pluckhan)

407-9 Milwaukee Street

MILWAUKEE

BLOUSES

SWEATERS

CORSETS

LINGERIE

MEN'S Knox Hats

LADIES' Fine Furs

Furs remodeled and repaired.

HOSCH BROS. CO.

92 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

ALL THE PRETTY THINGS

FOR

BABY'S LAYETTE

MODERATELY

PRICED

Carolyn's

(Carolyn Laird Sherman)

Second Floor—79 Wisconsin St.

MILWAUKEE

THE GRACE CLEANING SHOP

GRACE M. TORG

FOR WOMEN'S

WEARING APPAREL

877 Jefferson St., MILWAUKEE

Phone Broadway 1002

Wilema's

CANDIES

PASTRY

RESTAURANT AND FOUNTAIN SERVICE

216 GRAND AVENUE MILWAUKEE

SENTIMENT IN WOOL MARKET GROWS BETTER

Fine Grades of Staple High and Rather Scarce—Manufacturing Situation Normal

Confidence in the future of the wool market has increased as the trade has become more accustomed to the new order of things under the permanent tariff, and business has speeded up considerably as manufacturers and dealers have found their footing on the new basis.

Fine wools are continuing on the high-price basis, which they have occupied for some time because they are not in very considerable supply either domestically or abroad, and they are much in demand. Medium wools and low-grade staple have shown a strengthening tendency under the terms of the new tariff because the new law discriminates against the importation of such wools. Therefore, the general market has shown activity for all grades available, with prices showing an upward tendency.

Fine Wools High
Sales of fine and fine medium domestic wools of the better types have been made at \$1.10 to \$1.25, according to the nature and quality of the wool, while graded fine staple wool is quoted firm at \$1.30 to \$1.35, clean basis; half-blood territory staple of the better types at \$1.15 to \$1.20; three-eighths coming at 90¢ to 95¢, and quarter-blood coming at 75¢ to 80¢, with the better lots fully on the 80¢ level and tending rather above it at the moment.

Good quarter-blood staple Ohio, for instance, has been sold this week at 45 cents in the grease on a yield estimated at 57 per cent, which means a clean cost basis of 79 cents.

Some dealers assert that they are getting advances of 1 to 2 cents a pound in the grease for practically all grades, but others are still accepting the top of recent quotations. The tendency of prices is undoubtedly upward, however, so much so that the pullers have very generally refused to name their prices on October pullings very much in advance of production.

Good scoured slip B supers (56s grade) of the winter pulling has been sold at 96 cents and September lambs wools of the same grade has been sold at around 90 cents, while scoured A supers have sold at about \$1.05 and occasionally up to \$1.08. All waxes and nolls are very firm and prices are strengthening.

Manufacturing Normal
The manufacturing position is normal and sound, so much so, in fact, that the combers and spinners in not a few instances say that within the last two weeks they have sold their production forward to the first of the year and practically have withdrawn their quotations in consequence.

Good fine tops are quotable at \$1.60 for December delivery, or possibly nearer with a few combers, but few are willing to shade this price for really choice stock, while for 60s of the best types, \$1.45 is firmly asked, and for 56s about \$1.20 to \$1.25, with 55s hardly available under \$1.30, unless one were to find a small quantity of spot stock, which cost the holder less money than the present manufacturing cost.

The lower counts are correspondingly firm and yarns likewise are in a very strong position. In fact, the manufacturers very generally are showing much greater optimism and are buying wool with considerable freedom, a considerable weight of bonded merinos having been sold in the last week or so direct to manufacturers at about \$1 for good combing 64s Australian and up to \$1.05 for the better lots of 64-70s coming Australian.

These sales have been a spectacular movement in so far as Cape wool recently, the better lots selling in bond at 80 to 85 cents and the dealers and manufacturers, too, have been taking some medium to low grade crossbreds at fully recent quotations in bond.

Strong Tone Abroad
The first series of auctions in the Australian markets have ended very strong, with prices on all merinos having shown advances over the opening rates at Brisbane, indeed, this advance on good topmaking 64-70s amounted to about 3d.

These sales wools are now about 6d. above the closing rates in July in Sydney, or about 14 per cent dearer. The position of topmaking wools is especially strong, those wools grade for grade having cost more in some markets than warp wools, while carbonizing wools have sold relatively highest of all.

This keenness for topmaking wools is due to the demand from Bradford and continental Europe for such wools. American and Japanese operators have been conspicuously absent from the buying thus far in Australia.

hair have been taken at prices which have now rather exceeded 60 cents. This staple is keenly sought this year and is in very limited supply.

MIDDLE WESTERN BANK MERGER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 4—Officers of the Gary Company have contracted to purchase the stock in the Commerce Trust Company held by W. T. Kemper, chairman of the board, and J. W. Perry, president. This is the largest banking transaction in the history of the State.

The sale has been completed and initial payment of money made on the transfer of approximately 10,000 shares of stock with an estimated value of more than \$2,250,000. A. F. Adams, president of the Gary Company, will be chairman of the board of the bank.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%
Outside com. paper	4 1/4% to 4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Customers com. loans	4 1/2% to 4 3/4%
Indiv. cus. com. loans	5 1/2% to 6 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	69 1/2¢
Bar silver in London	35 1/2¢
Mexican dollars	52 1/2¢
Bar gold in London	93 1/2¢
Canadian ex. pr. (%)	1-32
Domestic ex. pr. (%)	93 1/2¢

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:	
City	Rate
Boston	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
London	3 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Bucharest	6 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%
Christiansburg	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Helsingfors	4 1/2%
Lisbon	4 1/2%

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery	Rate
Prime eligible bills	2 1/2%
60-day days	2 1/2%
90-day days	2 1/2%
Under 30 days	2 1/2%
Less Known Banks	2 1/2%
60-day days	2 1/2%
90-day days	2 1/2%
Under 30 days	2 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year to date	\$58,000,000	\$659,000,000
Balances	23,000,000	61,000,000
Year ago today	12,334,739	
F. R. bank credit	23,454,152	48,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.41 1/2	\$4.39 1/2	\$4.8648
Demand	4.41 1/2	4.39 1/2	4.8648
Cables	4.42	4.39 1/2	4.8648
France	67.61	67.58	100
Guineas	3867	3861	100
Marks	0.0004 1/2	0.0005 1/2	238
Lire	0.026 1/2	0.027	193
Swiss franc	0.015	0.015	193
Pesetas	1515	1512	193
Belgian franc	0.014	0.014	193
Kronen (Austria)	0.00014	0.00014	2026
Sweden	0.240	0.235	268
Denmark	0.204	0.202	268
Norway	0.175	0.172	268
Greece	0.0279	0.0284	193
Argentina	0.0001	0.0001	9648
Russia	0.0001	0.0001	2146
Poland	0.0014	0.0014	2030
Hungary	0.040	0.040	2030
Jugoslavia	0.034	0.034	2030
Finland	0.0228	0.0222	1930
Tchecoslovakia	0.0215	0.0211	1930
Rumania	0.0061 1/2	0.0061 1/2	1930
Portugal	0.0001	0.0001	10.08
Turkey	0.0001	0.0001	34.40
Shanghai	0.0001	0.0001	1.0832
Hong Kong	0.0001	0.0001	7.800
Bombay	0.0001	0.0001	4.886
Yokohama	0.0001	0.0001	4.894
Brazil	0.0001	0.0001	3.244
Uruguay	0.0001	0.0001	1.042
Chile	0.0001	0.0001	3.650
Calcutta	0.0001	0.0001	2.860

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer tonight; fresh south to southwest winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight; cooler Thursday afternoon, except on the Maine coast; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.

Weather Outlook

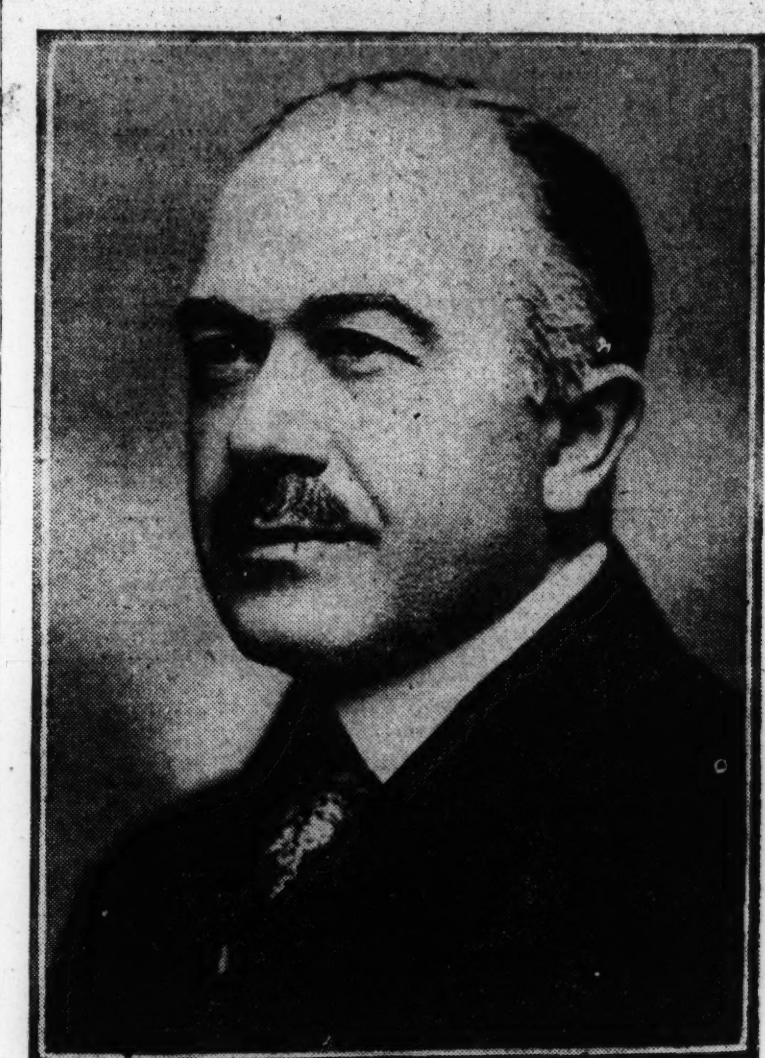
High pressure has prevailed from the upper lake region and the middle Mississippi valley eastward. The weather has remained fair during the last 24 hours. The temperature Tuesday remained considerably above normal. The weather will remain fair in the states east of the Mississippi River during the next two days. The temperature will continue above normal almost generally during the next three days.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)		
Albany	48	Kansas City..... 68
Atlanta City	48	Memphis..... 68
Boston	58	Montreal..... 52
Buffalo	62	Nantucket..... 62
Calgary	34	New Orleans..... 74
Charleston	74	New York..... 66
Chicago	68	Philadelphia..... 66
Denver	58	Pittsburgh..... 56
Des Moines	60	Portland, Me..... 50
Eastport	48	Portland, Ore..... 54
Galveston	68	San Francisco..... 58
Hartford	58	St. Louis..... 58
Helena	50	St. Paul..... 66
Jacksonville	74	Washington..... 62

GERMAN MARKS AT NEW LOW

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Heavy offerings of marks in the Paris and London markets caused the local rate to drop today to 4 1/2 cents a hundred, a new low record. Other foreign exchanges were firm.



John Huegin Puelicher

JOHN HUEGIN PUELICHER, first vice-president of the American Bankers Association, now holding a convention in New York City, is a native of Milwaukee, Wis. He is now president of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank of that city.

Mr. Puelicher was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee. His business career began in 1885 when he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank. In 1893 he became a discount clerk in the Marshall and Ilsley Bank having been elected assistant cashier in 1905, and was made cashier in 1906. He was promoted to vice-president in 1914 and became president in 1920.

Mr. Puelicher occupies a prominent position among the nation's bankers as an aggressive advocate of sound education in banking, finance and economics, both for those engaged in the banking profession and for the general public. In 1902 he founded the Milwaukee chapter of the American Institute of Banking, serving as its vice-president until 1903, when he became president, serving until 1904.

During the war Mr. Puelicher took an active part in war finance, acting as State Director for Wisconsin of War Savings Stamps. In 1919 he was appointed Government Director of Savings for the Seventh, or Chicago, Federal Reserve District. Mr. Puelicher, during the last year, has been chairman of the committee on public education of the American Bankers Association, and has led its vigorous campaign for the inculcation of a better understanding of the fundamentals of business and banking on the part of the general public, both through his own speaking tours and through the development of a campaign of "a million lectures a year" in the schools by bankers.

His other activities have been extensive. From 1908 to 1909 he was vice-president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. In 1911 he was president of the Milwaukee School Board. He was one of the founders in 1916-17 of the state bank division of the American Bankers Association, becoming the first president of the division, and during his incumbency took the lead in obtaining amendments to the Federal Reserve Act recognizing the state charter rights of state-chartered banking institutions. Mr. Puelicher is a trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College. He is a member of the American Philatelic Society, Wisconsin State Historical Society and the Milwaukee Art Institute. His home is Milwaukee, Wis.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS HAVE DECIDEDLY BETTER OUTLOOK

CHICAGO, Oct. 3—Electric railways, with increasing confidence and investors' again buying their securities, will spend \$200,000,000 for equipment and supplies this year. Robert I. Todd, president of American Electric Railway Association, declared at the organization's annual convention here. This amount is twice the average annual expenditure for the last 20 years.

"Seventy-five million more persons will ride electric cars this year than last," he said. "City lines are enjoying greater prosperity than interurbans. Inroads from bus competition are being decreased by official regulation. Labor and material costs are dropping slowly."

"During the first six months of this year 1016 passenger cars of all types were ordered by the electric railways of the country or 122 more than were bought throughout last year."

"Fares generally are remaining practically stationary because of the general understanding that the industry is using its increased fare returns liberally to improve service which was so greatly affected during the war."

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am. Thread 6s. Aug.	1.29	103 1/2	103 3/4	5.35
Am. Copper 6s. Jan.	1.29	101 1/2	102 1/4	5.60
do 6s. Jan.	1.29	103 1/2	103 3/4	6.30
Armour & Co. 7s. July	15.30	104 1/2	104 3/4	6.20
Beth St. 5 1/2s. Feb.	1.35	101 1/2	102 1/4	6.70
Bklyn. Edison 6s. Jan.	1.30	103 1/2	104 1/4	5.30
do 7s. Jan.	1.30	106 1/2	106 3/4	5.55
Diamond Mfg. 7 1/2s. Nov.	1.35	105 1/2	107 1/4	6.70
Duquesne L. 6s. July	1.49	104 1/2	105 1/4	5.65
East Mass St.				
Ry 4 1/2s. Jan.	1.48	98	70	7.00
do 6s. Jan.	1.48	82	58	7.00
Morris & Co. 7 1/2s. Sept.	1.39	105 1/2	106 1/4	6.90
S. O. of Cal 7s. Jan.	1.31	105 1/2	106 1/4	6.10
Shawheen Mfg. Co. 7s. Oct.	1.31	105 1/2	106 1/4	6.10
S. O. of Cal 7s. Jan.	1.31	105 1/2	106 1/4	6.10
do of NY 7s. Jan.	1.31	105 1/2	106 1/4	6.10
S. Cal Edison 6s. Feb.	1.44	102 1/2	103 1/4	6.35
Un. Tank Car 7s. Aug.	1.39	103 1/2	104 1/4	6.35
Va. Car 7 1/2s. Nov.	1.32	105 1/2		

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 4—Consols for money were 56 1/2. Grand Trunk 3 1/2. De Beers 11 1/2. Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 1 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 2 1/4 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS SHOW MODERATE GAIN

August Best Month This Year—Net for Eight Months 7 Per Cent Under 1921

The August gross revenues and net income of Union Pacific railroad were the largest of any month this year, but they nevertheless fell short of the improvement expected. Gross of \$17,627,803 was 12 per cent less than a year ago, the largest decrease for any month since January, and the net of \$2,122,821 declined \$1,549,219, or 33 per cent. Operating expenses of \$13,127,553 were only 4 per cent under August, 1921.

Freight Rate Cut a Factor

Lower gross may be partly accounted for by the freight rate reduction in July, but August a year ago yielded a 22 per cent gain over July, whereas last August gained only 17 per cent over July. Some traffic was held up in August by shop strike difficulties on connecting roads, if not on Union Pacific itself. Coal traffic did not improve until the end of the month and this had some influence on gross revenues, since coal tonnage is normally 18 per cent of the total.

Comparisons with previous months of this year are not so unfavorable as with last year. Gross was 17 per cent better than July and 13 per cent better than June, the previous high month. In June, rates on most articles were 10 per cent higher, though western roads had made reductions on many commodities, including farm products early in the year.

The net was 23 per cent better than July's and 5 per cent better than in March, the previous high month. Maintenance of way of \$2,997,043 was the highest of any month this year, though August was the first month since March to show a decrease from last year. The decline was \$332,140 or 10 per cent. Maintenance of equipment, \$3,197,298, was off 10 per cent from a year ago, but July had shown a decrease of 33 per cent, and it was the highest this year, except May.

Extra Costs Due to Shop Strike

Extra costs resulting from the shop strike are seen in transportation expenses as well as maintenance. August transportation expenses of \$5,691,578 were 4 per cent higher than last year, despite the 12 per cent less gross. This item was 14 per cent higher than March the previous high month this year. March gross was about 14 per cent less than August.

Operating comparisons for August

	August 1922	1921	Increase P.C.
Gr rev	\$17,627,803	\$20,041,541	*\$2,413,738 12.0
Maint.	6,194,341	6,895,845	*701,504 10.2
P C gr	35.1	34.4	0.7 ..
Tr exp	5,691,578	5,487,288	204,340 3.7
P C gr	32.2	27.3	4.9 ..

Decrease

The failure of August to show greater net reduced the net for eight months to \$16,553,961, a decrease of \$1,380,989 or 7.7 per cent from last year. At the end of July, a net of \$13,431,140 was \$168,230 or 1.3 per cent ahead of 1921.

September is expected to do better than August, compared with last year. Shop repairs have been satisfactorily completed and operations are proceeding normally. Coast fruit growers have shipped more freely, and heavy tonnage is expected throughout the fall.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:
5 First Nat. Bank 3 1/2s, up 1/4
5 American Trust Co. 20s, off 1/4
5 Second Nat. Bank 20s, up 1/4
10 Old Colony Trust 25 1/2s, up 3/4
5 Commonwealth Trust 18 1/2s, up 1/4
25 Merchants Tr. Lawrence, 18 1/2s, up 1/4
2 Bay State Nat. Bk., Lawrence, 18 1/2s
1 Pacific Mills 15s, off 1/4
6 Lowell Bleachery 16 1/2s, up 1/4
3 Androscooggin Mills 14 1/2s, up 1/4
1 Saco Lowell Shops, pfd. 104, up 1/4
10 Converse Rubber Shoe pfd. 92 1/2
6 Fall River Mfg. 8 1/2s, off 1/4
6 Cor. Mfg. 40
5 Norwich-Worcester R.R. pfd. 99 1/2, up 1/2
10 Boston Railroad Holding pfd. 45, off 1/4
25 Great N. & Knight pfd. 63 1/2, off 1/4
3 N. E. Power pfd. 96 1/2
11 Merrimack Chemical 90 1/2, off 1/4
10 Morse Twist Drill 110
12 Hood Rubber pfd. 10 1/2, unchanged

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold sold the following securities at auction today:

5 First Nat. Bank Boston, 3 1/2s, up 1/4
5 Ludlow Mfg. Assn. 15 1/2s, up 1/4
10 Lowell Bleachery 16 1/2s, up 1/4
13 Hill Mfg. 15 1/2s, off 1/4
5 Saco-Lowell Shops com. 148 1/2, off 1/4
6 Oliver Building Trust 115
25 Boston R.R. Holding pfd. 45, off 1/4
1 Providence & Worcester R.R. 12 1/2s
5 Greenfield Tap & Die pfd. 92, up 1/4
15 Vermont Milling pfd. 60
6 Fall River Mfg. 8 1/2s, up 1/4
25 Merrimack Chemical 91, off 1/4
5 Tampa Elec. 15 1/2s, off 1/4
5 Converse Rub. Shoe pfd. 92 1/2, unchanged
10 Columbian Nat. L. & Ins. 11 1/2s, up 3/4
25 New England Co. com. 43

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities:	Oct. 4	Sept. 4	Oct. 5
Wheat, No. 1 spring	\$1.24	\$1.20 1/2	\$1.57
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.15 1/2	1.15	1.25
Oats, No. 2 yellow	1.14	1.13 1/2	1.53 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	1.14	1.13 1/2	1.47
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.00	6.50	9.00
Lard, prime	12.30	11.10	11.50
Rubber, mess	26.50	27.75	25.00
Beef, family	14.50	14.50	14.50
Sugar, gran.	6.25	6.75	5.50
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	34.25	34.14	21.84
Silver	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Lead	6.35	5.90	4.70
Tin	32.70	32.75	26.75
Copper	14.00	14.00	12.50
Rubber, rib sm. shs.	15	13 1/2	15
Cotton, Mid. Uplands	21.50	21.50	20.75
Steel billets	10.00	38.00	29.00
Print cloth	0.64	0.64	0.64
Zinc	7.15	6.60	4.70

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Special)—The appraising officers at this port have just arrived at a decision regarding the entry of dyes and deductions allowed under the United States valuation plan provided for in the new tariff law which will undoubtedly apply to importations at every port in the country. This decision, subject to the approval of the division of customs, Treasury Department, will permit importers of dyes to deduct 16 per cent from the gross selling price, 8 per cent for profit and 8 per cent for expenses, including duty. It is expected that the Washington authorities will endorse this conclusion, thereby settling a problem which has been the subject of numerous conferences between appraising officers and representatives of dye import interests.

Public Utility Earnings

PENNSYLVANIA EDISON COMPANY	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$214,459	\$188,862
Operating expenses	168,692	139,746
Net income	45,766	47,115
Year ended Aug. 31—		
Gross revenue	2,514,892	2,544,178
Operating expenses	1,815,867	1,686,016
Net income	698,938	858,162
Other income	29,838	13,439
Total income	845,705	899,455
Total deductions	391,284	437,237
Net income	454,421	462,217
Pref. div.	75,528	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BULLS AGAIN IN TRADING

Standard Oil of California Is Prominent Feature of the Stock Market

Heavy buying of oil shares caused a further advance in prices in today's New York stock market.

Declaration of a 100 per cent stock dividend by the directors of the Standard Oil Company of California resulted in a sensational demand for that stock, 7000 shares having been sold in the first few minutes at prices ranging from 131 1/2 to 133. The next sale was 200 shares at 134, an extreme rise of 6 points over last night's closing quotation, and 14 1/2 above that of Monday.

Standard Oil of New Jersey was pushed up 2 points to a new high and gains of 1 to 3 1/2 points were recorded by Houston, Associated Oil, General Asphalt, Pacific Oil, and California Petroleum.

National Biscuit was another individual feature, opening 2 1/2 points higher and soon extending its gain to 3 1/2 points.

Rails were active, being bought under the leadership of Lake Wabana, Union Pacific, and Rock Island, which improved a point or more. American Radiator also sold at a new high price.

Buoyancy in Oils

Bullish operations were aggressively conducted throughout the morning, as the result of prospects for peace in the Near East.

The buoyancy of the Standard Oil group exercised a dominant influence, but the resumption of active bidding for public utilities, food, merchandise, and standard railroad shares also accelerated the upward swing. There were a few exceptions to the general trend, Delaware and Hudson Pullman dropped 2 to 4 points on realizing sales and the Mexican seaboard issues yielded a point in response to reports of further decreases in production in the Tehuacan fields.

National Biscuit extended its gain to 12 points and Standard Oil of New Jersey to 6, while gains of 3 to 5 points were made by Fisher Body, May Department Stores, Dupont, National Lead, Mexican Petroleum, and U. S. Realty.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Strength of foreign governments and municipal securities in reflection of an armistice agreement in the Near East was the feature of the early bond dealings.

Gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were registered by Bordeaux 5s, Lyons 6s, Mareilles 6s, Paris-Lyon 5s, and Tcherkasskian 8s. Danish Municipal 8s, series A, Brazil 8s, and Japanese 1st 4 1/2s, while advances of French 7 1/2s and 8s, United Kingdom 5 1/2s of 1920 and 1927, and Japanese 4 1/2s and 5 1/2s, Belgian 7 1/2s, and Danish municipal 8s, series B, were reactionary, each yielding about a point.

Domestic bonds also improved in tone, Frisco income 6s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s and certificates 7s, Great Northern 7s and Chile Copper 7s all registering gains of a point or more. There were only a few declines in the domestic list, virtually all of a fractional character.

Trading in Liberties was quiet and steady.

Profits Are Taken

The upward pace in the high-priced oils was so rapid that traders were impelled to take profits causing reactions of 2 to 3 points. National Biscuit yielded 5 points and Consolidated Gas and Gulf States Steel were temporarily heavy.

A reduction of the call money rate to 4 per cent and a broadening of the speculative demand for many ordinarily inactive shares caused a later upturn of large proportions in which the equipments were especially prominent.

COAL FIGURES

LARGELY IN THE BRITISH EXPORTS

LONDON (By Mail).—Coal shipped to the United States figures largely in exports, about 2,000,000 tons having been absorbed by this unusual market in August. In the first eight months of 1922 Germany has taken 5,000,000 tons, France 6,000,000, and Italy 2,500,000.

Cotton exports show progressive recovery of the Indian market. In the first four months of 1922, 295,000,000 square yards of piece goods went to India; in the last four months 406,000,000 yards. Something similar is to be observed in purchases of woolen fabrics by Japan, which in the first four months of 1922 took 43,000,000 square yards and in the second four months 106,000,000.

The Board of Trade index number for wholesale commodities for August stands at 159.1, a decline of 2.5 per cent from July. Many articles of food fell on the average 5 per cent, while industrial materials only fell 1 per cent.

Raw cotton has advanced and the demand is improving. Active wool buying continued with prices well maintained. Copper metal and lead are steady, and tin is firm with inquiries circulating at higher prices. The iron and steel trade continues to improve. There is a little more activity on the Tyne in ship-repairing departments, and one or two firms are well employed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	12.08	12.08	11.87	12.07
Nov.	11.97	11.97	11.74	11.88
Dec.	11.82	11.82	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
June	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
July	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Aug.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Sept.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Oct.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Nov.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Dec.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Jan.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Feb.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Mar.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
Apr.	11.84	11.84	11.52	11.84
May				

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HARVARD BUREAU
EXPERT SEES NO
DECLINE IN CLOTH

Professor Copeland Says Wages
and Short Raw Supplies May
Keep Prices Up

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—A decline of cotton cloth prices is not to be expected in the immediate future in view of wage conditions and the short supplies of the raw material, said Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, of the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research, in an address today before the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

"The outlook in the domestic market for cotton manufacture," Professor Copeland asserted, "is encouraging. The underlying technical and financial conditions in the industry are sound. The indications point toward a greater expansion of the cotton manufacturing industry in America in the near future than in any other country in the world. Nevertheless the American cotton manufacturer today seems to face exceptionally perplexing and baffling problems."

Labor Shortage

Enumerating questions of supply and labor as chief among these problems, Professor Copeland declared that the industry was apparently entering a period "in which a shortage of labor must be faced," and that the waste caused by strikes must be eliminated.

"In the south," he said, "it is uncertain how many more families of the cotton mill type can be discovered in the mountains or lured from the farms."

"For the north the operation of the immigration restriction, which is likely to handicap the textile mills in recruiting their working forces in the same manner as during the last half century. This means keen competition for labor and the necessity of using labor-saving methods even more generally than heretofore."

"There does not seem to be an opportunity now for further appreciation of labor-saving devices at all commensurate with the opportunities of a century ago. Nevertheless, it would be foolhardy to predict that we have by any means exhausted the possibilities of effectively economizing labor in the operation of cotton mills."

Strike Elimination Need

"There is certainly one big waste that sooner or later will be eliminated, and that is the waste occasioned by strikes. I have no general panacea to offer, but I am convinced that business men and their employees are going to develop some method, which perhaps will have to be put in force through legislative action to eliminate strikes, and yet protect adequately the rights and welfare of the workers as well as the interests of the employers. The economic waste caused by strikers is enormous and there must be some method which sensible human beings can utilize to eliminate, or at least to minimize greatly, this loss."

One of the most troublesome questions in the industry at present is the probable future supplies of raw cotton. Professor Copeland asserted that "if all the spindles in the world were operating at full capacity," he said, "we would need roughly a total annual supply of 20,000,000 bales of cotton, a quantity substantially larger than has been grown during any of the last few years. So far as can be judged now the potential demand seems likely to increase faster than the crop will increase."

Stimulate Production

He expressed the opinion, however, that the high prices for raw cotton would stimulate production. So far as can be judged, Professor Copeland declared, "cotton-cloth prices are likely to fluctuate for the next eight or ten years somewhere around their present level or slightly below."

"Because of crop conditions the prices of raw cotton and of cotton cloth have anticipated advances in many other lines during the last year. A further sustained advance in the prices of cotton goods, unless the dearth of raw material proves to be unexpectedly great, does not seem likely to take place until the general price level has risen substantially. In view of the short supplies of the raw material and wage conditions, on the other hand, a decline in cotton cloth prices in the immediate future is not to be expected."

GRAIN AND MEAT
SHORT IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Official estimates show a great decline in grain harvest which will cause more grain to be imported. The yield per acre of all grains is much less than in 1921. Estimates for the wheat harvest are 1,896,000 tons, compared with 2,654,000 in 1921 and 4,043,000 in 1922. Rye production is 5,349,000 tons, compared with 5,659,000 in 1921 and 10,132,000 in 1922. Barley will be 1,551,000 tons, compared with 1,540,000 in 1921 and 8,619,000 in 1922. Oats will be 4,321,000 tons, compared with 4,669,000 and 8,619,000, respectively, in 1921 and 1922. It is estimated the potato crop will show improvement over 1921.

A serious meat shortage exists and may grow worse during the winter. Comparing present livestock figures with figures for 1920-21, declines are shown in every item except sheep. The greatest falling off has been in the hog industry, the number having declined Dec. 1, 1921, by 30 per cent, as compared with Dec. 1, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING EARNINGS

For the year ended June 30, 1922, the American Shipbuilding Company shows a surplus of \$1,490,446, after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$7.21 a share earned on the \$14,714,000 common. This compares with a surplus of \$577,825, or 22 cents a share, on \$7,600,000 common stock outstanding in the previous year.

COAL LOADINGS
ARE INCREASING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Coal loadings for the week ended Sept. 30 were 216,212 cars, an increase of 4102 over the preceding week and the largest for any week since the miners' strike began April 1.

Coal production in the last week on the basis of this loading approximated 11,713,000 tons. Of this about 9,927,000 tons were bituminous and 1,786,000 anthracite. Production for the previous week was approximately 11,500,000 tons for both kinds of coal.

BRAZILIAN TRADE
DULL BECAUSE OF
EXCHANGE DECLINE

Necessity for New Government
Loan Adverse Influence—
Building Active

The promised recovery of Brazilian trade has been delayed by the fall of exchange, says Trade Commissioner Connell, in a cablegram received by the United States Department of Commerce. The sight rate on dollars rose from 7.482 milreis on Aug. 26 to 8.247 milreis on Sept. 21.

The decline in milreis exchange is generally attributed to the large demand for bills of foreign exchange and the influence on the market of the evident necessity for a new Government loan.

The exchange rate continues to be unfavorable for the cancellation of orders may be expected and some houses threaten to close their doors until conditions become stabilized once more.

Articles Imported

From Aug. 21 to Sept. 18 imports at Rio de Janeiro and Santos were as follows: Automobiles, 66 from the United States and 8 from other countries; tires and inner tubes, 21,454 kilos from the United States and 16,208 from France; cement, 28,568 barrels from Germany and 13,822 from Scandinavia; coal, 32,652 tons from England; chemicals, 338,921 kilos from Germany, 150,000 from Belgium, 111,743 from England, and 72,428 from the United States; electrical goods, 228,993 kilos from Germany, 98,374 from the United States, and 51,994 from Belgium; wire, 1,329,214 kilos from the United States, 265,413 from Germany, and 11,418 from England.

Machinery imports from Germany were 2,090,016 kilos, 61,675 from England, and 26,535 from Italy; steel bars, 246,245 kilos from the United States, 154,691 from Germany, and 93,176 from Belgium; sheets, 1,003,636 kilos from the United States, 149,107 from Germany, and 33,860 from Belgium; miscellaneous iron and steel goods, 3,127,674 kilos from the United States, 764,799 from Holland, and 479,257 from Belgium; plaster, 130,200 kilos from Germany, 84,446 from Belgium, and 20,000 from France; tin plate, 377,000 kilos from the United States, and 90,000 from Holland; paper, 1,820,735 kilos from Scandinavia, 720,502 from Germany, 148,448 from Holland, and 50,600 from the United States.

Imports of petroleum products at Rio de Janeiro during the month of August were as follows: 3300 barrels of lubricating oil, 400,000 American gallons of kerosene, and 90,000 American gallons of gasoline.

Crop Conditions Good

Stocks of sugar on Sept. 19 were 80,200 bags at Pernambuco and 200,782 at Rio de Janeiro, as compared with 7100 bags and 174,191 bags on hand at the two ports on Aug. 23. The market is firm.

A large shipment of cotton will be made from Rio de Janeiro to Liverpool in a few days. The price of first-grade cotton at Pernambuco was 49 milreis per 15 kilos. The general condition of the crops is reported as good. The cattle and meat industries remain depressed.

The retail price of gasoline in Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 19 was 725 reis per liter; kerosene, 25 milreis per 10 American gallons; first grade lubricating oil for autos, 1.5 milreis per liter; motor oil, 800 reis per liter, and cylinder oil, 900 reis per liter.

An American company has just been awarded the important contract for the electrification of a section of the main line of the Central do Brazil Railway.

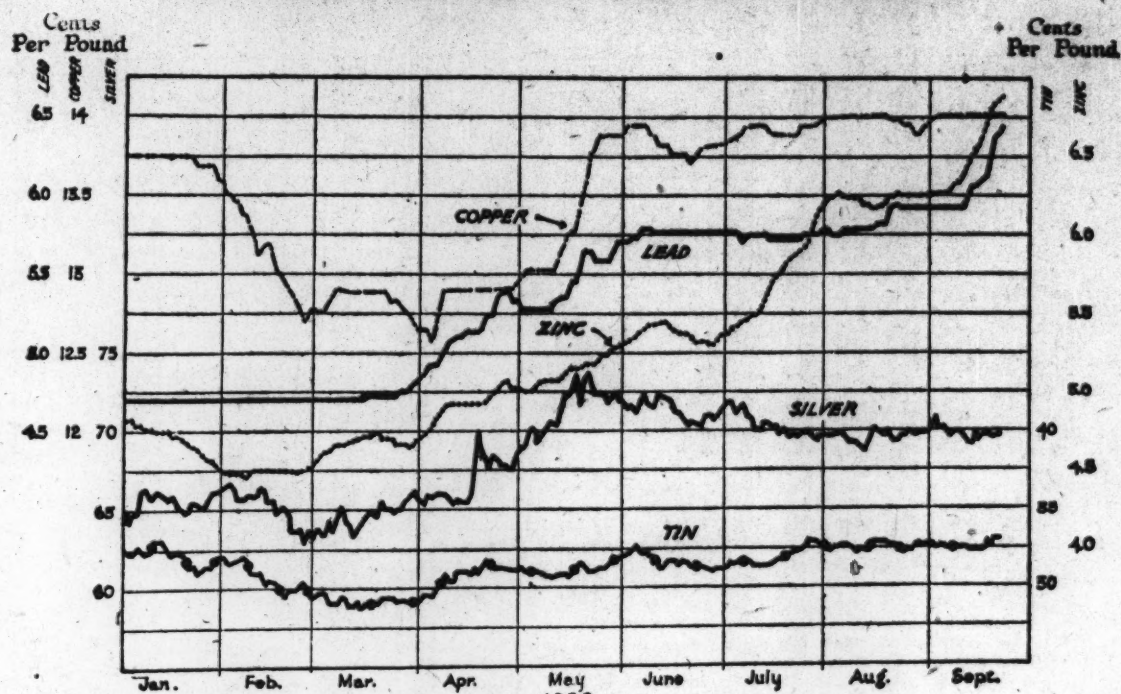
A credit of 30,000 contos has been authorized to enable the Navy Department to carry out its program, which includes the establishment of six new naval bases in Dio de Janeiro, Para, Ceara, Bahia, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul.

Construction and Shipping

Building activity continues undiminished, eight and ten-floor office buildings being erected in Sao Paulo. Negotiations for a \$30,000,000 loan to the federal district are still being held up awaiting a decision of the Federal Government with regard to guaranteeing the loan. The Federal Government itself will soon require a loan to cover extra expenses arising from the Centennial Exposition, budget deficit, and to meet interest and other items reported to amount to \$50,000,000.

In addition to this, another loan, aggregating \$40,000,000 to various states for proposed port improvements, will probably be negotiated. Tonnage demands show a slight increase over last month, but are still light and the supply is somewhat diminished. Freight rates are the same as last month. The number of steamers arriving in Rio de Janeiro with foreign cargo from Aug. 21 to Sept. 18 was 63, of which 19 were English, 8 American, 3 Brazilian, 7 German, and 7 French. Fourteen of these vessels began their voyage in England, 15 in Portugal, 10 in the United States, 10 in Germany, and 8 in France.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRICES GO HIGHER



The course of prices during the current year for the leading non-ferrous metals is shown in the accompanying chart.

It will be noted that since last April there has been a marked advance in copper, lead and zinc, although the movements in the case of these metals show considerable variation. The price of copper, after advancing rather sharply in the spring, has since remained fairly stable. The present price of 14 cents a pound is profitable for several large producers who operate at relatively low costs and at the present time dominate the market.

The advance in the price of zinc has been almost continuous since early in the year, while lead has

renewed its upward movement after several months of stability.

The curve for silver represents the price of the foreign metal, as under the Pittman Act the price of the domestic product is at present stabilized at \$1 an ounce. Since the middle of the year the price of foreign silver has fluctuated uncertainly, but the general trend has been downward. The price of tin, meanwhile, has moved within a very narrow range.

The quotations for all the metals represented in the chart, except zinc, are those of the New York market. For zinc the prices are those of the St. Louis market. (Copyright, 1922, by N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.)

CONSOLIDATION
IN CO-OPERATIVE
COTTON SELLING

Various Organizations Brought
Together Under Head of New
Growers' Exchange

Consolidation of various co-operative cotton marketing associations in eight of the cotton-growing states of the United States and the establishment of sales offices in all sections where cotton is in demand, is the super-distributing machinery of the new American Cotton Growers Exchange, which bids fair to become the largest cotton distributor in the world. Boston offices are now being prepared at 53 State Street, where the Texas Cotton Growers Co-operative Association formerly was located. The new exchange absorbed all the associations and sales offices and has under contract upwards of 2,600,000 bales of cotton, it is estimated. These figures are based on a normal crop production, of which certain amounts are pledged by the grower-members of the Exchange to market through the organization.

First Trial for Cotton

Co-operative marketing of cotton has been so successful since the growers adopted plans similar to the California fruit growers, for disposal of their crops, that better prices and more satisfactory purchase conditions arranged for the buyers. The experience of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arizona in one year of co-operative marketing, blazed the way for cotton-growing states which are to market their product co-operatively for the first time this year.

Buyers of raw cotton, especially large exporters, express gratification at being enabled to buy cotton in large lots of even running grade and staple. This is possible because the co-operative marketing associations assemble the cotton at concentration points, classify it according to grade and staple, and then offer it for sale in large lots. This saves buyers from taking more cotton than is actually needed in order to secure certain amounts of some specific grade and staple length.

The new exchange, "correlative and advisory in nature," is planning to function actively this fall. Chesley B. Howard has been appointed sales manager, with head offices in Atlanta, Ga. Each of the state associations will list cotton with Mr. Howard. Sales will also be made directly by the various state organizations, but with the advice of Mr. Howard, who is now combining the sales organizations and sales managers in each of the states.

Texas, Oklahoma, and Arizona sold about \$40,000,000 of cotton on the co-operative marketing plan last year and the cotton growers of these states together with those of Mississippi joined in forming the nucleus of what is now the American Cotton Growers Exchange.

Officers of Exchange

Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., is president of the exchange and C. O. Moser of Dallas, Tex., is secretary. Mr. Williams started the co-operative plan in Oklahoma in 1920 and 1921. Last year, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association handled about \$9,000,000 of cotton. Mr. Moser was a strong supporter of the movement in Texas, where he attained great success in the co-operative marketing plan in a short time last year.

SHIPYARD WAGE OUTLOOK

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The shipyard workers' vote on the proposal of employers to withdraw the remaining 10 shillings of the 28s. 6d. war bonus is expected to result in the workers giving representatives power to make the best terms, subject to the workers' confirmation. Recent Clyde orders are contingent on the withdrawal of the bonus, builders having allowed this reduction in costs. Wages of lower paid men are not likely to go below 37s. 6d. weekly.

POLAND BUYS LOCOMOTIVES

WARSAW, Sept. 19.—The Polish Ministry of Transportation, according to the Gazeta Warszawska, has purchased 20 locomotives from Austria for use on the Polish railways in Galicia.

HUGE INCREASE IN
VICTOR TALKING
MACHINE CAPITAL

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A special meeting of Victor Talking Machine Company stockholders has been called for Oct. 23 to vote on increasing the capital stock from the present amount of \$5,500,000 to \$35,500,000, of which latter amount \$500,000 shall be preferred and \$35,000,000 common, par value \$100 a share. Interests close to the management expect approval of the resolution to be followed by 600 per cent stock dividend for shareholders.

Victor Talking Machine officials are not disposed to make official announcement as to disposal of the proposed \$30,000,000 new common stock until after the stockholders' meeting, but it is known that the management feels the share capitalization should be enlarged to correspond more nearly with the real asset values of the company. Hence the general expectation that stockholders will soon get the new stock in the form of a 600 per cent stock dividend.

The surplus account was \$31,351,034 at the close of last year, and the total amount of stock outstanding was only \$5,000,900, of which \$1900 was preferred.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

Security	Bid	Ask
*American Glue com.	72	75
*do pf.	124	128
*Arlington Mills	105	107
Bates Mfg. com.	265	267
*Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	238	242
*Boston W. H. Mfg. Co. pf.	161 1/2	165 1/2
Columbia Nat. Life Ins.	118	122
*Cornell Mills	212 1/2	215
*Dartmouth Mfg. com.	260	260
*do pf.	83	85
*Douglas Shoe pf.	93	95
Draper Corp.	162	170
*Edmond Mills pf.	58	101
*Farr Alpaca Co.	161	161
*Fisk Rubber 1st pf.	62	64
Fairhaven Mills com.	150	152
*Flint Mills	209	210
*Great Falls Mfg. Co.	80	85
*Greenfield Tap & Die pf.	91	93
*Greystock Mills	103	105
*Heywood Wakefield pf.	103	103
*Hood Rubber pf.	101	105
*Lawrence Gas Co.	110	115
*Library Bureau pf. A.	102	105
*Ludlow Mfg. Assoc.	129	142
*Mass Cotton Mills	152	157
*Nashawena Mills	135	135
*Naumkeag Steam Cot. Co.	236	236
*Nonquit Spinning Co.	92	97
*Pacific Mills	156	158
*Pepperell Mfg. Co.	165	173
*Plymouth Cordage	183	187
*Quisset Mill com.	127	127
*Regal Shoe pf.	50	54
*Sagamore Mfg. com.	315	315
Sharpe Mfg. com.	107	107
*Union Twist Drill pf.	80	85
*U. S. Robbins & Shuttle com.	115	118 1/2
*do pf.	102	102
*U. S. Envelope com.	125	145
*do pf.	110	115
*Waltham Mills	122	122
*Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.	120	125
*West Boylston Mfg. pf.	100	102 1/2
*West Point Mills com.	120	124
Wickwire Spencer Steel	49 1/2	50
Yale & Towne Mfg. com.	310	320

*Tax exempt. Pays extra dividend.

20000 Sept. Colorado steers..... 194 1/2 13
9000 do light Texas steers..... 194 1/2 13
4000 do heavy Texas steers..... 204 1/2 16
5000 do branded cows..... 18 1/2 10
8000 do branded cows..... 18 1/2 10
4000 do spread native steers 26 17

PACKER HIDES
SALES DECLINE;
TONE UNSETTLED

Prices Advance and Then Re-
cede, but Business Contracts at
Lower Quotations

Sales of packer hides have declined somewhat. The uneasy condition of the market has curtailed several deals contemplated. Quotations recently gradually swelled into an advance of 1/4¢ but yielded to offers at 1/4¢ and caution prevailed even at the lower level. Sales for the week ended Sept. 30 aggregated about 40,000 hides Colorado, light Texas steers, and branded cows figuring largely. Packers are firm in their attitude and not free in their offerings.

The sale of 4000 spread native steers to interests outside the shoe trade practically cleaned stocks of the better run.

The supply of native steer hides is light. What is obtainable is being offered at 22 1/2¢. Bids of 22¢ are refused. The only sign of accumulation is of light native and branded cows the demand being comparatively low, 16 1/2¢ asked, 16¢ bid. Buyers call the market top heavy.

The situation is trying for the regular tanners because it is uneasy, and prices of leather are continually below the relative level of hides, therefore, only a little of the advantage usual to a rising market accrues to the tanners.

An active demand for desirable hides is reported from all the western packer markets. Heavy native steers and cows are well sold; therefore, it is assumed that prices for the current month may show fractional advances, but as the clean, free hides disappear from the list and the lower qualities appear in the offerings, quotations may show more than a mere differential.

South American hides are active. Steady offerings accrue to the benefit of the dealers. The supply is sufficient to meet ordinary demands. Inquiries for heavy country hides are not wanting, but prices asked curtail transactions.

CHANGE IN MOTORS STOCK

DETROIT, Oct. 4.—A proposal of the Continental Motors Corporation to create a new class of 150,000 shares in lieu of the existing 1,500,000 shares of \$10 stock is believed in banking circles to be the forerunner of the retirement of the preferred stock and notes. If a certain amendment is adopted at the stockholders' meeting on Oct. 18, the company will exchange one share of new for each share of present outstanding 1,460,845 \$10 par shares and place the remainder in the treasury for future issuance.

RUSSIAN COTTON GOODS

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Soviet Russia is producing 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods, compared with 600,000,000 in 1913. Active spindles in operation number 800,000.

A Real Preferred Stock

Yielding 8% and participating with common stock up to 12%.

The National Industrial Corporation controls the Shimburo Stone Co., making reinforced concrete stone for the sand mold process. The industry is basic, the product entering better grade buildings. The Company, running but 25 per cent of capacity, earned its preferred dividend during the long building strike. It is now running at capacity and turns away more work than it can accept. It is proposed from the proceeds of this issue to build a plant in New York City, following with plants elsewhere. An illustrated circular, describing this attractive offering, will be sent upon request.

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.

New England Investments

10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9

This is one of the Foster underwritings, none of which has ever passed a dividend

HOOD RUBBER
IS DOING WELL
Watertown Concern Sees Better
Times Ahead

One of the few rubber manufacturing concerns in the country, which is able to make a favorable record of operations at the present time is the Hood Rubber Company. The Watertown company is earning its \$4 common dividend by a substantial margin. The process of whittling down bank loans continues, although, in the word of an official, "liquidation was over so long ago that we have ceased to talk about it." Sales of both tires and footwear are running well ahead of last year, particularly in tonnage.

For the first nine months of 1922 sales were approximately \$18,100,000, compared with \$17,218,416 in the corresponding period of last year.

The volume of unfilled orders compares favorably with the amount standing on the books a year ago. Sales of tires are about 25 per cent in value of the total sales, footwear holding the lead as the company's principal line of products.

Tires have gained a little over footwear in tonnage in the last two years, but drastic price reductions have resulted in a relative loss in value compared with footwear.

On Sept. 30 Hood's bank loans stood at \$2,442,000, compared with \$3,585,000 on March 1 last, the end of its fiscal year. This is a reduction of \$1,143,000 in six months. By March 31 next it is expected that bank loans will be under \$1,000,000.

Earnings are running well in excess of interest charges and all dividend requirements. They are currently at the rate of five times interest charges, on the \$8,000,000 debenture 7s, 1936, compared with an average of three and three-quarter times present charges for the five-year period ended March 31 last.

A stormy winter would materially assist in maintaining sales and earnings at a high level.

The Hood management has no present plans for expansion or financing. The company is now operating on a thoroughly normal basis, with all post-war deflation problems well behind. The only concern of the management is still further to improve the already very satisfactory level of plant efficiency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

King Alfonso of Spain favors a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas to Portugal.

The London Bankers' Magazine compilation of 387 securities shows a decline of \$43,946,000 for September.

The Standard Oil of California plans a 100 per cent stock dividend, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 8.

It is rumored in Wall Street that plans are well under way for a 40 per cent of the Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana and Vacuum Oil Company.

A contract for the reconditioning of the Texas Company's steel tanker Louisiana, was placed Wednesday with the Todd Shipyards Corporation at a price understood to be more than \$100,000.

Henry Ford plans the immediate training of 100 Chinese for manufacturing and assembling Ford cars in China, following a two-year period of his personal representative, Joseph Baile, it is said.

The United States Government has made representations to Rumania in regard to the \$41,000,000 Rumanian debt to the United States. The debt was contracted during the war and Rumania has taken no steps toward payment.

The National Surety Company has increased its capital from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Stockholders have a right to subscribe \$150 a share of the new common stock. It is expected the present 12 per cent dividend will be maintained.

Exports of bituminous coal from the United States in August aggregated 455,000 tons, worth \$2,000,000, compared with 368,000 tons worth \$2,000,000 in July and 1,700,000 tons worth \$3,000,000 in August, 1921. Exports of anthracite for August were only 29,000 tons, worth \$245,000. In August, 1921, anthracite exports were 375,000 tons, worth \$4,000,000.

Overwhelming sentiment favoring United States' abandonment of her policy of isolation from European affairs, and a substitution of a policy which might even involve partial cancellation of the allied war debt, swept through the convention of the American Bankers Association Tuesday. The plea of Thomas W. Lamont turned the convention into an uproar.

Final steps in the adjudication of the affairs of the Locomobile Company of America, preliminary to its formal sale to W. C. Durant, were begun Tuesday in Bridgeport, Conn., with the filing in the bankruptcy court of a schedule of assets estimated at \$3,129,200 and liabilities at \$5,908,161. There are approximately 900 creditors. The first meeting of creditors for appointment of a trustee will be held Friday.

JAPANESE PLAN NEW BANKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Plans are being formulated by the Japanese for a new bank for Manchuria and Mongolia for the development of those countries, according to consular advices to the United States Department of Commerce. On July 25, 5,000,000 yen had been subscribed, advices say.

DUTCH COLONY TO
SHOW PRODUCTS
AT UTRECHT FAIR

Film to Exhibit Economic Possibilities of Surinam—Its Forest Riches

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23 (Special).—The Royal West Indian Mail steamer has conveyed a varied collection of Surinam or Dutch Guiana products to Holland, which are to be displayed at the annual fair of Utrecht.

The chief purpose of the exhibit will be to call the attention to Surinam products that may already be supplied in certain quantities (such as Liberia cocoa, sugar, oranges, various kinds of wood, bauxite, balata, and straw hats), and to products for which capital is required, such as cotton, sisal, malachra, pineapples, and bananas. A new Surinam film will help to illustrate the exhibit.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STANFORD USING WARNER SYSTEM

Compared With Last Year the Football Squad Shows Up Better in Practice

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence).—A squad of 105 football candidates, the largest ever to turn out for the gridiron game at Leland Stanford Jr. University, reported to Coach Andrew Kerr, who assisted Coach G. S. Warner at the University of Pittsburgh during the last several seasons. C. E. Thornhill, last year's line coach for the Center College eleven of Kentucky, is looking after the linemen here.

This is the first year of the installation of the Warner system at Stanford. Warner, now at Pittsburgh, is nominally head coach here, with Kerr and Thornhill actively in charge. Warner will come to Stanford in 1924 to start a three-year contract as football coach. Until then, his direction will be by letter through his two aids.

The squad which turned out for the season's work was in better condition than last year's candidates were after a few days of training. This resulted from a visit by Warner to the Stanford campus last May, when he held spring practice. At that time he gave out certain rules to men who expected to appear in uniform this fall, which seem to have been lived up to during the summer.

At the present time, two practices are being held every week day. In the morning, formations are run and individual instruction is given. In the afternoon, scrimmage is the order.

While Stanford probably will meet difficulty through the loss of many of her star performers of last year's team, much is expected from those remaining and the younger men who have come up from the freshman squad. Taken all in all, the team will probably be much stronger than that of last year. However, there is a harder schedule awaiting it.

According to the tentative squad which Coach Kerr has drawn up, this team will probably consist of about six men who played with the varsity last year, the balance being made up of last year's freshmen.

Kerr has picked out for his backfield two men of old experience and two who have never before played on the varsity squad. J. D. Campbell '24, has been selected to pilot the team. It is his first experience and he replaces A. A. Wilcox '23, who was considered one of the most brilliant players in Pacific coast collegiate football last year. Wilcox goes to left half.

Playing opposite Wilcox, at right halfback, Paul Murray '23 will open the season. Murray Cuddeback '25, a hard-hitting player, will open at fullback. This is Cuddeback's first experience with the first-string men. Last year he played the same position on the freshman team. He is not as heavy as Kerr would like him to be; however, it is hoped his lightness of weight will be more than offset by his knowledge of the game, which is considered to be better than any other man on the team, except Wilcox.

At center, D. S. Dineen '23, with his more-than-200 pounds will be expected to open up holes for the backfield to tear through. Guards will be D. R. Fullerton Jr. '23, more or less inexperienced, and R. W. Faville '23, who played in a few games last year.

Then the tackles. Charles Johnston '23, looms up as the most likely man for that place. As his running mate, H. H. Shipkey '25 will see a lot of play with the freshmen last autumn, and has a wealth of native ability.

Dependable ends have to be developed. Robert Janssen '24, who has been a star basketball player during his first two years in college, is named to start at left, with Norman Dole '25, opposite. These boys are fast. Kerr hopes to teach them in the coming few weeks where the ball will fall.

Listed as second-string men, but really men who have arrived too late for practice to be qualified so early to be assured of positions, are the following:

End—L. L. Mertz '23, player on last year's squad; Joel Middleton '25, last year's freshman end.

Tackle—Ray Loomis '24, with some experience.

Guard—William Phenev '23; Fred Ludeke '24, who will unquestionably displace one of the two who are at present on the squad.

Center—Ray Flood '24.

Quarterback—Michael Reed '25.

Backs—R. M. Doughty '23; Norman Cleveland '23, with last season's experience; D. C. Roberts '23.

Wilcox, in consideration of his previous gridiron records and early-season form, probably will do the kicking for the Cardinal. Individual stars are not expected to show up with the team operating under Warner's and Kerr's methods.

The time element will determine the success or failure of the Stanford football team rather than good or bad coaching or interest or lack of interest on the part of the players. In the opinion of the coaches. The changes being made are radical.

Plays and formations being developed are due for their first Pacific coast trial. Kerr and Thornhill are both schooled in the eastern style of play. Their theories will be tested this fall and discarded or adopted next year by them for players who will have had the advantage of one year under the new tutelage.

"We have a good, big line," says Kerr, "but the backfield is lighter than I would wish. We will have to overcome this with speed and new plays. I am not familiar with western teams, but Stanford will have a better year than she has had since the war, I believe."

Stanford's first game will be played on Oct. 7, against the Olympic Club of San Francisco. The Olympic Club has a better team than in years, and it is thought this game will prove a good barometer of Stanford's strength.

Some of the Stars of Former World Series Baseball Games



EVERY WORLD'S SERIES HAS HAD ITS "STAR" AND "HERO"

From the Time of William Dineen, Individual Brilliance Has Marked Post-Season Conflicts

The world's series provides among other things the opportunity for a player of ordinary reputation to burst suddenly into the limelight and be hailed as the greatest of stars. In the year following his triumph, when a new series is under way and another athlete rises to supreme heights, the "hero" of the previous autumn is cast as likely as not into oblivion, or at best into the recesses of fond memory. It sometimes eventuates that a player gets into baseball's title classic for two or more consecutive years, and, by a continuation of brilliant work, comes up to the expectations created in his first post-season bow before the public. But a case of this kind is the exception rather than the rule, notwithstanding that five teams—the Chicago Cubs, Detroit Tigers, Philadelphia Athletics, New York Giants, and Boston Red Sox—have been "repeaters" in straight years.

There is, indeed, a shade of distinction between "star" and "hero" as applied to players who have performed conspicuously in a given short time. For instance, George E. Lewis was at his best all through the series of 1915, when he batted for 444, made long as well as timely hits, and shut out scoring with several difficult outfield catches. But all of this was rated no more highly by the press and public than were two home runs made by Harry B. Hooper in the final game of that 1915 series. So it seemed safe to call Lewis the star of those games and Hooper the hero.

On this basis it is a fairly easy matter to name the best world's series players from 1903 to the present; but if one player and only one had to be selected for honors each year, it would not be so easy. Men like Henry M. Gowdy of the Boston Braves and George Rohe of the old Chicago White Sox stood far over the heads of their fellow players, figuratively speaking, that they were picked without the slightest hesitation by critics as having put forth the best work of all. For their work was not only spectacular, but without it their teams would have risen to highest honors. It sometimes develops, therefore, that the qualities of "star" and "hero" are blended in one person for world's championship purposes.

In 1903 William Dineen, then at his best for the Boston Americans, pitched in four games and was successful in three, winning two shutouts. That probably entitled the present American League umpire to heroic as well as stellar honors, but John Freeman, a Boston outfielder, made an attempt at lasting fame by knocking two home runs in one of the contests, a record equaled by Hooper 12 years later.

Christopher Mathewson was entitled to about all the honors in winning the 1905 series, for he turned the Philadelphia Athletics back three times without allowing them a run. Joseph McGinnity, the other Giant pitching star of that day, pitched two games, winning one by a shutout and losing the other to C. A. Bender by a 2-to-0 score.

The following year produced the first world's series star, hero, and all combined, outside of the pitching ranks. Rohe, substituting at third base for the Chicago Americans, batted as he had never done before, his crashing three-base hits accounting for a victory for Fielder A. Jones' "hitless wonders" over the fast-moving, powerful Cub machine. Even in spite of this, Edward Walsh might have been acclaimed as the star of the series by some, since he won two of the games, including a shutout performance.

It is hard to single out any one player who did better than any of the others in the Detroit-Chicago clash of 1907, although Mordecai Brown, the "ace" of Frank L. Chance's pitching staff, perhaps deserves the honor. It is a strange fact that Tyus R. Cobb, held by many fans to be the greatest player of all time, should have failed to come up to expectations in three successive series, although he did satisfy the crowd momentarily by sealing home in one of them. Brown repeated his mastery over the Tigers in 1908, when the other Cub pitchers, to a lesser degree, continued their fine work. Then, the next year, a new outstanding star was hailed.

Charles B. Adams of Pittsburgh was the man responsible for setting Detroit down for the third straight time. The then youthful right-hander won three of the four games his team captured from the Tigers, taking the last by the impressive score of 8 to 0.

Urban C. Faber pitched his way into post-season stardom when the White Sox met the Giants in 1917. There was no definite outstanding play, unless it was the run scored in the fourth inning by Collins, who, playing in his fifth world's series, eluded Henry Zimmerman, the New York third baseman, in a race for the plate. The World's Series of 1918, played early in September, elevated a novice to the niche of star and hero. George Whittemore, called to the big leagues to help bolster the war-depleted forces of the Red Sox, batted in timelier fashion than any of his mates and made catches in left field that were nothing if not spectacular. The unfortunate series of 1919 is hard to gauge, but from what was shown it is evident that Walter H. Ruetheer, pitcher, helped his cause greatly by his work at the bat. Richard Kerr, also a left-hander and the "youngster" of the series, worked conscientiously and well for W. J. Gleason's White Sox.

If ever a player leaped into the limelight by virtue of a single fielding gem, William Wambansang of Cleveland was that man. His unassisted triple play against Brooklyn was the first ever made in a world's series, and said to be the third in major league. That was super-baseball beyond a doubt, the kind the fall titular event was intended from the first to bring out. Elmer Smith, in the first inning of the same game in which Wambansang made his triple play, hit a home run with three on base, and J. C. Bagby established himself as the first pitcher ever to hit for the circuit in a championship series game.

Out of the medley of good plays that filled the New York arena last fall, a good word must be said in behalf of Philip B. Douglas, for without him it is clear the Giants would not have won. Frank F. Frisch displayed amazing form in several of the games, and to him probably goes credit for heroic achievement; although some are inclined to award the palm to John W. Rawlings, who batted for 333 and, fielding flawlessly, saved the last game for the Giants in the ninth inning. Like so many of other days around whom great hopes had been built, G. H. Ruth failed to do anything very out of the ordinary, though he did get his first home run in a post-season inter-league contest. Ruth had risen to the occasion as a pitcher in 1916-18 but, given a new part to play in a world's series, he did not do so well.

Who is the player whose name will be on the lips of all fans when the coming championship series is concluded? It may be one who has been hailed many times before, it may be a hitherto ordinary player or even a substitute. How he will gain his laurels no one can tell, but in the light of past events it is pretty safe to believe that 1922 will—a month hence—have its star and its hero, whose praises will be sung by the entire baseball world.

FRANK'S
Cruise De Luxe
to the
MEDITERRANEAN

by Magnificent, New, Specially Chartered
CUNARD S. S. "SCYTHIA"
Twin-Screw Turbine Oil-Burner, 20,000 Tons
Sailing Jan. 30, 1923, returning April 2, visiting
Egypt, Madeira, Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar,
Algiers, Tunis, Holy Land, Turkey,
Greece, Italy, Sicily, Riviera, Monte Carlo.

Limited to 450 guests. Free stop-over in Europe. Full information on request. Early reservation advisable. Apply to
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Established 1875
489 Fifth Avenue, New York

CUNARD LINE
126 State Street, Boston
or any Cunard Line Office

GOLF MEDALISTS SELDOM TITLISTS

Records of 24 U. S. Amateur Championships Show but Five Double Wins—Some Factors

Year	Player	Score
1894—Medal play.		
1895—No medal round.		
1896—J. H. Whigham, Shinnecock Hills.		
1897—C. B. MacDonald, Chicago.		
1898—J. T. Choate, Morris County.		
1899—C. B. MacDonald, Onwenta.		
1900—W. J. Travis, Garden City.		
1901—W. J. Travis, Atlantic City.		
1902—W. J. Travis, Glen View.		
1903—No medal round.		
1904—H. C. Egan, Baltusrol.		
1905—D. P. Fredericks, Chicago.		
1906—W. J. Travis, Englewood.		
1907—W. J. Travis, Cleveland.		
1908—W. J. Travis, Garden City.		
1909—Charles Evans Jr., Chicago.		
1910—Fred Herreshoff, Country.		
1911—H. H. Hilton, Apawamis.		
1912—Charles Evans Jr., Chicago.		
1913—Charles Evans Jr., Garden City.		
1914—W. C. Fownes Jr., Ekwanok.		
1915—Dudley Mudge, Detroit.		
1916—W. C. Fownes Jr., Merion.		
1917—Paul Tewksbury, Oakmont.		
1918—R. T. Jones Jr., Engineers.		
1919—F. D. Guimet, St. Louis.		
1920—J. P. Gullford, Country.		

**Won playoff from ultimate titlist.

*Medalist also won title same year.

Miss Glenna Collett last week went through to the end of the women's national golf tourney after she had won the qualifying round. This fact has caused surprised comment, as though the impossible had been effected. And the feat is indeed unusual, as a glance at the records of the men's United States championships will show. History shows that medalists are seldom ultimate survivors in match play, and it has become such a rarity that now if a man should start the foremost favorite in the national and win the preliminary he would hardly be given a second-round chance by critics, or by himself.

Twenty-seven amateur championships have been contested in the United States, beginning with 1894, and in the 24 which have had medal rounds only five have, had winners who were also medalists; in two additional cases the winner tied for the medal, but lost in the playoff. To the following men belong the honor of surpassing the field in national meets in the two utterly different kinds of golf play at the same tourney: J. H. Whigham, 1896; W. J. Travis, 1900; W. J. Travis, 1901; H. C. Egan 1904 and H. H. Hilton, 1911. In the championship of 1909 the winner, R. A. Gardner, tied for the medal and lost in the playoff to Charles Evans Jr.; in 1919 champion S. D. Herron tied with Paul Tewksbury and voluntarily gave the latter the medal.

That these seven cases tell the whole story of medalists' ultimate victories in match play, there is something more than "luck" at the bottom of it; that the basis of the thing lies in the different nature of the two tests, both of which few golfers are able to meet, but one of which many of them can come to success in. Professionals do not mix match and medal play—in fact they stick almost entirely to medal—and amateurs would not have their match competition in their title meets unless some weeding out of the field were essential.

Roughly speaking, one might put a circle around the seven golfers who have either won or tied for medalist honors the same year that they won the title, and rate players in that group above the remaining winners of championships; but that might be an injustice to men such as Charles Evans Jr., who has been a medalist three times, amateur champion twice, and open titlist once, but never has taken medal and match honors in the same amateur championship tourney. So, although one must make exceptions, to any rule drawn from the history of medal-match comparison in the nationals, yet it is safe to say that those who have been double winners have a lot in their favor as golfers, because they have shown themselves golfers of top calibre from the two opposite sides of the game—match and medal play.

It is so obvious that the two styles of competition call into play vastly different capabilities, that the man able to master both is unquestionably a super-golfer indeed. There is the element of hand-to-hand conflict in match play, whereas in medal play the example would be a man running against time for a track mark and with no competitor or pacer.

The whole point is that the reason more players do not win medal and match crowns simultaneously is that not enough players are good enough.

Mitchell Is Given South Golf Title

Former Decision on Tie No Longer Stands

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Daniel Jarvis and M. B. Frost, acting members of the Southern Golf Association's golf tournament committee to take charge of prize awards, took issue with President H. J. Smith and today issued a statement declaring that Abe Mitchell was adjudged champion.

"At the completion of the 36 holes play-off on Sunday," said the statement, "Mitchell and Diegel were still tied for low score and the committee which had acted with Mr. Smith was called and a meeting held on the eighteenth green.

"In deciding what should be done Mr. Mitchell first suggested to Mr. Diegel that they split the purse and call it a draw. This apparently did not suit Diegel, and Mitchell then suggested that they play three extra holes to decide both the purse and the championship. This Diegel agreed to and apparently every member of the committee agreed also.

"The three holes were played, and Mr. Diegel conceded the championship to Mr. Mitchell on the last green, and a few moments later Mr. Smith presented Mr. Mitchell the gold medal, indicating that he considered him to be the winner of the southern open championship."

KNAPP FEATURES YALE SCRIMMAGE

Coach Jones Divides Leading Players Into Two Squads

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '03 divided the leading Yale University football players, with the exception of the first-string backfield men, into two squads yesterday afternoon, and a hard scrimmage followed. As a result it is the opinion of followers that some of the men who started the game against Carnegie Institute of Technology last Saturday will be found along the sidelines when the Blue takes the field against the University of North Carolina Saturday.

The Yale coaches are led to believe that North Carolina will put a very powerful team on the field against the Blue, reports indicating that the southerners are much stronger this year than they have been for several seasons. M. P. Fuller '11S, line coach of the Yale team for two years, was formerly coach of the North Carolina eleven and is well versed in their style of play.

N. G. Neldinger '24, W. N. Mallory '24, and Capt. R. E. Jordan '23 looked on while the scrimmage was in progress. C. M. O'Hearn '24S was on one team and G. C. Becket '23 the other, the latter proving to be the better player. An 80-yard run for a touchdown by R. T. Knapp '23S was the feature of some good backfield work by this player. E. C. Bench '25 picked up a ball on a fumble and scored a touchdown.

MISS LEITCH QUALIFIES THIRD
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A field of the best in women's golf was headed by Mrs. R. H. Barlow of this city with 90, at the Huntington Valley Country Club here today, in the annual Berthelwyn Cup tourney. Mrs. E. E. Marshall, a local player, was 91, and Miss Edith Leitch, star English contestant, took one stroke more in the preliminary. Other low scores were: Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia, 93; Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, 93; Miss Helen Meehan, Philadelphia, 94; Mrs. N. P. Root, Wilmington, Del., 95, and Miss Anita Lehme, Chicago, 96.

TO-MORROW is BOSTON DAY BROCKTON FAIR AND A NIGHT SHOW FUN AND FIREWORKS Come Early and Stay Late ONE ADMISSION WHOLE SHOW

SPECIAL TRAINS AFTER THE NIGHT SHOWS Every Night to Boston

TROLLEYS FROM EVERYWHERE RIGHT TO OUR GATES 10 ACRE PARKING FIELD WITHIN THE GROUNDS A different program each day and night

TO THE SUNNY MEDITERRANEAN

On the
Cunard's Blue Ribbon
Ship of the Atlantic
"MAURETANIA"
The Luxury Cruise Next Winter
A Notable and Unique Event in Cruising History
From New York, February 10, 1923.

In full cooperation with the Cunard Line, with all its means in ship management, service and cuisine. Fascinating inland excursions from all ports on call. Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monte Carlo, Italy, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Greece, Palestine, Egypt—up the Nile to the First Cataract. \$950 up.

For reservations write for descriptive literature No. 13
Address Travel Department
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
65 Broadway, New York City, or
4 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., or
any American Express Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
An Attractive Place to Lunch
THE LOTS LANTERN
733 Seventeenth Street
"GOOD HOME COOKING"
Open Till 6 P. M.

THE LITTLE TEA HOUSE
Mr. Vernon Road, between
Washington and Alexandria, at
the top of the hill, 1 1/2 miles
beyond Highway Bridge, best
view, overlooking Washing-
ton.
GERTRUDE L. CROCKER.
LUNCHEON
SIPPER
AFTERNOON
TEA

Mayer Bros. & Co.
937 and 939 F St., N. W.

THE FASHION SHOP
For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced
LET US REPRESENT
YOU IN WASHINGTON

Commissions requiring services of personal
representative in Washington executed promptly,
efficiently and at minimum expense; cor-
respondence invited; highest references.
WASHINGTON SERVICE BUREAU
District National Bank Bldg.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
In Your Real Estate and Fire
Insurance Transactions

LANHAM & HILL
"Personal Service"
WASHINGTON, D. C.

If you are particular about your meat we
want your trade.

E. T. GOODMAN
The reliable butcher. 2 phones. Arcade Market

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GEO. H. COOKE
Florist
Connecticut Avenue and I Street

PORTUGUESE ISSUE
OF NEW CURRENCY

Regulations Revolutionizing Ba-
sis of Trading, Affecting British
and Union Business

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese
East Africa, Sept. 1 (Special Corre-
spondence)—An important new cur-
rency law has come into force. It
completely revolutionizes the basis of
local business and also affects Union
and British firms having commercial
connection with the Province.

The new currency consists entirely
of provincial escudo and Portuguese
sterling, which has been inconvertible
for the last two years. The importa-
tion and exportation of foreign notes
and silver is prohibited and all busi-
ness transactions must be in Portu-
guese currency of gold, this being the
only coinage which can legally circu-
late. Penalties for breach of the law
range from fines of 10 to 20 contos,
and for repetition of the offense up to
a year's imprisonment. A conto is at
present worth about £12, though par
value was £200.

The Portuguese sterling notes are
to be restricted immediately to an issue
of 500,000 and then reduced by
100,000 every six months, until they
disappear from circulation in 1924.
Certain Government payments must be
made in gold, these including duties
on exports, wharf and port dues, nav-
igation fees and goods in transit, ex-
cept where protected by an interna-
tional agreement, gold for this purpose
being defined as gold coin.

Other taxation payments will be
calculated in gold, but paid in escudos
or Portuguese sterling notes. This
also applies to municipal taxes. Duties
on national goods and foodstuffs will
be calculated in escudos and paid in
that that currency, except on alcohol,
which will be calculated on the gold
basis. The escudo exchange rate for
official payments will be fixed by the
Treasury every week.

Bills of exchange and foreign paper
money received by the Government
will be deposited in the State Bank
and used to form a fund for financial
imports, the issue of drafts being con-
trolled by the Finance Council, who
will give first consideration to Gov-
ernment and public administrative re-
quirements.

After that commercial needs will
have preference in the following
order: Payment of foodstuffs, seeds
and agricultural implements, next,
articles of prime necessity; then, de-
velopment of industries and remita-
nces to dependents; and finally
articles of luxury, such as motor cars,
jewelry and liquor.

But throughout preference will be
given to commercial drafts to pay for
goods of Portuguese origin and for
machinery and raw material for in-
dustries. Wide powers of control are
given to the Finance Council in this
connection.

INTEREST IN AUSTRALIA GROWS
MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—Sir Joseph
Cook, Australian High Commissioner
in London, declared recently in a
speech that one immigrant from Eng-
land came to Australia with ninepence
in his pocket and now is in charge of
the Australian Immigration Service in
London. He was referring to Jack
Barnes, who is also owner of 15,000
acres of wheat lands in the Common-
wealth. In the week following the
speech the High Commissioner's office
received 24,000 requests for information
on how to get to Australia under the
immigration provisions.

REFINED SUGAR COSTS MORE
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The American
Sugar Refining Company has advanced
the price of refined sugar 10 points to
6.60 cents.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON—Continued
THE \$5 HAT SHOP
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES
SMART, STYLISH MILLINERY
718 14th St., N. W. — Bond Building
"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"
The phonograph that has made a
musical instrument out of the talk-
ing machine.
Washington Representative
O. J. DEMOLL & CO.
12th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE MODE
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Eleventh and F Streets

W. R. McCall, Successor to A. O.
HUTTERLY, 1408 H St., N. W. High grade
watches and clocks repaired. Reasonable prices.

ILLINOIS

AURORA
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
AURORA, ILL.

Invites your banking business

Fresh Fruits Fresh Vegetables
C. L. THOMAS & CO.
110 Main St.
Phones 3180-3181

Fancy Groceries Fresh Meats
ROB ROY GOODS

THE RUG STORE
We are exclusive agents for the famous
Whittall and Hardwick, Magee,
Anglo-Persian and French Wilton Rugs

ADAM L. BLEITZ
Aurora, Ill.
We Specialize

LUXITE HOSIERY
for Men and Women

WADE & GOLZ
6 Downer Place AURORA
Ring Mountings for Diamonds in
Green or White Gold

F. H. HUESING
—JEWELER—
40 Main Street
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

Shoes for Men and Women
\$4—\$5—\$6, no higher
SMITH'S
7-9 Downer Place, Aurora, Ill.

WALKER SOFT WATER
LAUNDRY
Soft Water Saves Your Clothes
Phone 2900

Strictly First-Class Workmanship
Latest Improved Machinery
AURORA MACHINE SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Anderson & Benson Chicago Tel. 4025
Zeigler Block, Fox Street No. 2 Riverside

J. D. RICE & SON Oils, Glass,
Dealers in Wall Paper, Paints, Etc.
Framed Pictures Picture Framing
Telephone 206 32 South River Street

Good bread is your best food—we make the best.
Fancy Pastry Retail
Rice-Maid Bread Store
Butter-Krust Bread 14 South
Cakes, Pies, Rolls Chicago Broadway

AURORA, ILLINOIS
PAUL P. FISHER, Pres.
Buy This Bread for Quality and Economy.

MRS. DEMING & CO.
Ladies' and Infants' Furnishings
85 So. Broadway, Aurora, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON
HAMILTON HOTEL CAFE
810 E. Front
SUTHERLAND NELSON, Props.
OPEN ON SUNDAY
A la carte or table service.
REAL HOME COOKING LUNCHEONS PACKED

WOMEN'S READY TO WEAR
Coats
200 Griesheim Bldg. Bloomington, Ill.
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE AND
MUNICIPAL BONDS

802 Peoples Bank Bldg., Bloomington, Illinois

CHICAGO
Nisted & Co.
Millinery

Jackson Park Theatre The Crystal Theatre
Bldg.
6718 Stony Island Avenue 2709 West North
Avenue
Telephone Humboldt 7573

POLLMAN'S
Hats and Men's Furnishings
3867 Cottage Grove Ave.
Phone Kenwood 5716

N. TULLER Telephone
—LADIES'— Rogers Park 0418
—TAILOR—
—MEN'S— 1444 Morse Ave.,
and Cleaners Chicago

ENGRAVED STATIONERY
AND GREETING CARDS
C. B. MULLEN, Manager
Room 808, 14 W. Washington St., Chicago
Phone Central 0277

CLARK REED COMPANY
Printing and Engraving
85 N. Dearborn Street Randolph 1889

LORD'S
One of the Nicest Stores in Town
Our enlarged department offers you
a very large selection of
Rare Oriental Rugs
which cannot be duplicated in value

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued
THE \$5 HAT SHOP
The Real Hats of the Day
At the Price You Want to Pay
WATERMAN
1157 E. 63rd St. 1052 Argyle St.
DRESSMAKING INSTRUCTION
DOROTHY RUPPRECHT
4631-F Lake Park Ave. Drexel 8587
Careful Hand Laundry
Phone Diversey 7558 2629 N. Clark St.
Best work possible to be done by hand.

ERICH NELSON LINN
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
5200 Kimball Ave. Juniper 0859
ROGERS PARK MILLINERY
Specializing \$5 Hats
China Painting Parchment Shades
5322 N. Clark St. Tel. Rogers Park 4351

E. SEWARD
Carpenter repairs—Hardwood floors in old
buildings.
Literature racks, pamphlet holders.
3915 Bernard St., Chicago. Tel. Irving 5454

DOWNS MOTOR EXPRESS
MOVING AUTOMOBILE STORAGE
6428-25 No. Clark St. Rogers Park 7212

H. M. HALTERMAN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
Clocks called for, repaired and delivered.
5445 Broadway Tel. Sunnyside 3759

EDGEWATER LOCK CO. Expert Locksmiths
Est. 1914 6225-27 Edgemoor Bldg. 6254
Expert Service in Opening, Changing of
Combinations and Repairing All Makes of
Safes, Vaults and Locks.

AUDITOR-ACCOUNTANT
Monthly Audits and Supervision
J. E. DAVISON
130 W. Lake St., Chicago
Main 2687

SAMUEL GRAHAM & SON
INSURANCE
445 E. 46th Place Drexel 7827
176 W. Jackson Blvd. Wabash 3061

DRESSMAKING-GOWNS
A. D. HARTMAN
764 E. Fortieth St. Apt. 1 Tel. Oak. 6238
Near Cottage Grove Ave.

DRESSMAKING-Suits and Gowns
SCHROEDER
623 Diversey Parkway Lincoln 5584

ARGYLE JEWELERS
Diamond Setters
1133 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2089

CHAS. C. DOSE
Steam Heating
Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Sewerage
Estimates Furnished
1503 Larrabee Street, Lincoln 1507

EDWIN C. GAGE
Insurance
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Wabash 4041; Evanston 3249

ACE ROOFING & SHEET METAL
WORKS
A. H. GINSER, Prop.
5517 Broadway Phone Edgewater 1418
Orders Called for and Delivered

GROCERY AND MARKET
STANDARD QUALITY MERCHANDISE
BUTTER DRY GOODS CO.
5544 W. Lake Street

DUNN'S STYLE SHOP
Of the Finest in Coats and Dresses
3447 N. Crawford Ave. Tel. Irving 8922
PAUL P. FISHER, Pres.

HOME MADE CANDY
Miss Knapp
1815 E. 47th St. Tel. Drexel 8834

WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
64 E. Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Band 3027; Adjunctive University Club

MARTIN LUCKE
DELICATESSEN
Strictly Fresh Eggs Our Specialty
741 FULLERTON AVE.

M. J. LAPINE FURNITURE CO.
2650-52 North Clark
Manufacturers and Retailers of Parlor Furniture
SAVING OF 40-50 PER CENT

MARINELLO SHOP
Hairdressing MARGARET RILEY Marcelling
1441 Morse Ave. Rogers Park 5906

THE PARKSIDE DRY GOODS STORE
5045 W. Madison St. Tel. Austin 1078
T. W. YORK, CHAS. AND PROP.
Underwear—Hosiery—Notions

CRAWFORD MARKET
MRS. FRED SCHULTZ, Prop.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats
All kinds of Sausages.
2462 N. Crawford Avenue

MAX RESTAURANT
Old Location 2545 Milwaukee Ave.
New Location 2532 LINDEN PLACE
Opp. Logan Square & State St. Hall Bldg.

SMART HATS
ELLEN L. ATWOOD
4421 Broadway Sunnyside 2778

E. WAINWRIGHT
Importer Fine Furs
3887 Drexel Boulevard Telephone Drexel 4114

CLARK-LYON CO.
Groceries and Meats
3917-19 Cottage Grove Ave. Tel. Kenwood 4800

K. KROGER
Custom Tailoring for Women and Men
Cleaning, Dyeing, Hemstitching, Buttons
Covered, Etc.
Madam Jeanne Gowns 6428 Ellis Ave.
410 E. 63rd St. Tel. Hyde Park 7197
Tel. Westworth 1412

GROCERIES and MEATS
Suchson's Market House
3711 N. HALSTED Tel. L. V. 1065, CHICAGO

DIERBROS.—Meat Market
Tel. Lake View 5222-3233 N. Halsted
CHICAGO

INGERSOLL BROS.
1110 Bryn Mawr Ave. Sunnyside 7028
Best State Lavatories
Loans Renting and Insurance
North Side Specialists

J. VALES TAILOR AND
CLEANER
Irving 5536
3204 Milwaukee Avenue CHICAGO

AETNA STATE BANK
Lincoln and Fullerton Avenues
Member of Clearing House Association

THE SHELTON MARKET
ALBERT A. ACKER
HOME OF CHOICE NATIVE MEATS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
Give us a trial

COPPER KETTLE
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEA
11 E. Van Buren Street DINNER

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued
JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT
BAKERY
CONFECTION
AND
DELICACY
SHOP
Holmes
1817 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET
PHONE HYDE PARK 3789
Phone Lake View 1178

GEO. B. BARWIG
FURNITURE CO.
Home of Good Furniture
3336-38-40-42-44 N. Clark St.
At Clark St. "L" Station
CHICAGO, ILL.

C. H. HANSON & SON
REAL ESTATE-LOANS
INSURANCE
New houses and apartments for sale
built by us.
"Service" is our watchword.
Phone Austin 0476-1088
5869 W. Chicago Avenue
Edgewater 3280

Boyar's
Flowers
"Let us supply your flower needs"
5004 Sheridan Road, at Argyle

FALL LINE
of popular priced exclusively hand made
children's frocks now being shown to
our clientele, seeking the utmost in value.

CHILDREN'S VOGUE SHOP
4938 Sheridan Rd. Sunnyside 7212

THE AUSTIN
DRESS SHOP
AUTHENTICALLY CORRECT MODES
5622-24 W. Chicago Avenue
Phones Austin 0086 and 0088

THE C. & F. COMPANY
Not Inc.
HARDWARE and PAINT
Carpenters—Electrician and Locksmith
2725 N. CLARK STREET
South of Diversey Parkway
CHICAGO
Tel. Lincoln 8834

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
LOANS—INSURANCE
We buy, sell and exchange Real
Estate

STEEN & HARWOOD
7044 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO
Telephone: Rogers Park 3892 and 0504

SOUTHWORTH & CO.
1753 Sunnyside Avenue
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS, RENTING-MANAGEMENT
OF PROPERTY
Tel. Ravenswood 0649

Our New Warehouse at 7015 No. Paulina St.
is, we believe, the most beautiful in Chicago.
WERNER BROS.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.
Main Office—2815 Broadway
PACKING-SHIPING-REMOVALS
6 WAREHOUSES "WE KNOW HOW"

JOHNSTONE, RIPPY
& JOHNSTONE
GARAGE USED CARS
Repairs—Supplies—Machine Work
Official Race Service
1131-35 E. 47th St.
Kenwood 7480 Drexel 1504

AUSTIN BICYCLE SHOP
5951 West Chicago Ave. Austin 1941
BICYCLES and CHILDREN'S
VEHICLES
REPAIRING and ACCESSORIES
Price List on Request

THE QUALITY STORE
High Grade Delicatessen & Groceries
8445 N. Crawford Ave. Irving 2106

LOUIS A. ALES
ACCOUNTANT
Constructive accounting service at regu-
lar intervals, for the small, progressive
business.

THE KENVIEW
1342 East 53rd Street
A Home for Those Desiring
Rest and Care.
Tel. Hyde Park 7021

Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.
(Not Inc.)
3387 N. Clark Street
Opp. Clark St. "L" Station
Phone Lake View 2161

THE SHERIDAN SHOP
IDA HITCHCOCK BLOOD
MARCELLING
MARINELLO PREPARATIONS
944 Irving Pk. Blvd. Graceland 0882

EDWARD C. BUNCK
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
4648 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Tel. Oak 0845

WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY
2719-2723 FULLERTON AVE.
Tel. ARMITAGE 0009

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
JOHN FLOM
143 N. Wabash Ave. Phone Central 1208

FEILCHENFELD
BROS.
QUALITY MEAT MARKETS
1200 E. 63rd St. 6308 So. Ashland Ave.
1828 E. 53rd St. 3301 Lawrence Ave.
502 E. 55th St. 340 E. 47th St.
303 E. 55th St. 4210 Cottage Grove Ave.
6731 Stony Island Ave. 1001 E. 43rd St.
6538 Cottage Grove Ave. 307 E. 51st St.

WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
63rd Street at Woodlawn Avenue
CHICAGO
Resources, \$6,000,000.00

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued
Phiscilla
TEA ROOM
2627 NO. CLARK STREET
Lunches 11:30 to 2.50 cents
Dinner 5:30 to 8.75 cents to \$1.25
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8. \$1.00-\$1.50

NORTH SHORE TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
A STATE BANK
Sheridan Road and Argyle Street
Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
Under State and Clearing House Supervision
We solicit your business in all branches of
Banking.

Commercial Savings Real Estate
Loans and Investments
Bonds and Insurance

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper
Plate Engravers

An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all
lines of stationery for home and office. Special
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose
leaf outlines, pocket size. Blank books and
office supplies.
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

The Swiss Shop
BLOUSES, NEGLIGES,
LINGERIE
4425 Broadway—Tel. Edgewater 4611
4608 SHERIDAN ROAD, Tel. Sunnyside 538

DRESSMAKING
R. EVALYN BORSCH
Gowns—Wraps—Riding Habits
Fur Coats Relined. Also Remodeling.
1409 Capitol Bldg. Tel. Dearborn 5618
N. E. Cor. State and Randolph Sts.

Fisher & Maid
Direct to the
Wearer
THE FISHER GARMENT CO.
Caterers, Dressmakers and Tailors
166-178 W. ADAMS ST.
CHICAGO
In the Heart of the Wholesale District.

I. PERLSON—Inc.
FURRIERS
IMPORTERS and DESIGNERS
Established 1878
You will find the new and fashionable
furs here. Our values, too, are
exceptional.

808 North American Bldg.
36 So. State St.
CHICAGO
Phone Central 3038 Dearborn 5307

Trade's Odd Knack Gift Shop
Unusual gift articles for individual and home
decoration

IMPORTED JEWELRY
BEAD NOVELTIES
Lamps and shades made to order.
Christmas cards and booklets.
1316 E. 47th St. Drexel 0415

Sonia Milliner
Each hat an original design exquisite
in its exclusiveness.
1106 Lake View Bldg.
116 South Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO
Phone State 5123

MILA V. ZELLER
IMPORTER
MILLINERY
5620 W. Chicago Avenue
AUSTIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

KRUEGER'S
HARDWARE STORE
Paints, Kitchen Outfitters, Cutlery,
Glassware
Janitors' Supplies
4543 Broadway Tel. Edge. 1240

J. V. DIMITROV
CUSTOM TAILOR
Ready-made suits for men,
two-piece suits, \$35.00
Odd pants \$2.75 and up
Ladies' plain tailored suits made to order
Alterations—Cleaning and Pressing
6004 N. Clark St. Tel. Rogers Pk. 2071

FURS
COMPARE OUR VALUES
Get our estimate on
Remodeling and Repairing
Arthur Felber Fur Co.
(Manufacturing Furriers)
25 N. Dearborn St.
Phone State 8838 Chicago

Quality Style
MAX VOLKMANN
High Grade Tailoring
For Men and Young Men
WE ALSO DO LADIES' TAILORING
CHICAGO

FRANCIS TEA SHOP
6600 Sheridan Road
Lunches, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 60c
Dinner, 5 P. M. to 8 P. M., 90c
Sunday, 12 M. to 8 P. M., \$1.25
Soda Fountain and Salad and Sandwich
Specials served from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

PERMANENT WAVING WITH OIL
ANNA M. SKENE
1238 STEVENS BUILDING
Phone Dearborn 5443
17 N. State St.
CHICAGO

MARCEL WAVING
HAIR GOODS
MANICURING
Chapelle
Suits 1120 Stevens Building CHICAGO

MILLINERY

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued
BARBARA KAY
Invites you for your
Manicures, Shampoos, Marcel
Waves and Hair Dressing
BARBARA KAY
618 Diversey Pkwy. Phone Diversey 1897

Forest Glen Telephone
L. V. 1198
Main Office Graciel 8092
8787-89

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

KANSAS

TOPEKA—Continued
Fritz Leuenberger H. L. Klopfer
GEM GROCERY
AND MEAT MARKET

Dealers in
Fine Groceries, Meats, Fish, Poultry,
Fruits and Vegetables
Telephone 838 502-504 West 10th Ave.
We solicit your patronage.

STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
AND OTHER STANDARD
APPAREL FOR MEN

VOILLAND-ENGEL
TOPEKA

KEELE THE BATTERY MAN
WESTINGHOUSE
BATTERIES
Gargoyles Mobiloids
Miller Tires
215 W. 6th St. Phone 3970

CAPPER PRINTING CO.
Book, Job and
Commercial Printing
Topeka, Kansas
Ask to see samples of our Club size
stationery.

TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.
Established in 1880. A Reliable Firm

Cleaning, Dyeing
Hat Renovating
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy
Phone 3853

HARMOLA LACE CURTAIN
CLEANING WORKS
Curtains of all kinds cleaned
Lace Day Shades and Bed Sets
a specialty

416 Van Buren Phone 1994
Phone 3569 **MAY BOCK**
with
WARREN M. CROSBY CO.
The Machine
Shampooing—Manicuring

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED
White Star Laundry
Phone 142 218-215 WEST FIFTH ST.
BARRY & BERKLEY

Successors
JORDAN ELECTRIC CO.
114 W. Eighth St. Phone 314
Construction—Refrigerators—Appliances
Lighting Fixtures—House Wiring
Nifty things to increase the pleasure
and comfort of that vacation
Keller-Dustin Sport Shop
112-114 East Seventh

PACKERS MOVERS SHIPPERS
Special attention to long distance hauling
and house to house moving.
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Phone 4186

WALK-OVER SHOES
for men and women

781 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kan.
The Topeka Electric Company
Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs
816 KANSAS AVE.
H. S. LEE, President PHONE 783

CREMERIE RESTAURANT
AND
CAFETERIA

726 Kansas Avenue TOPEKA
Warren M. Crosby Co.

"The Store of Dependable Merchandise"
A Department Store of Merit
KANSAS AVE. THROUGH TO JACKSON ST.

NITCH
Phone 3306
Superior Cleaners
Specialist on Ladies' Fine Garments
911 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

The Crosby Bros Co.
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Personal Shopping Service
General Merchandise of Quality

WICHITA
Value
Walk-Over
BOOT
SHOP

We pay 4% on time certificates of
deposit \$5, \$10 or 12 months.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
Wichita, Kansas
Capital and surplus \$225,000.00

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON
ACCOUNT BOOKS
and all requisites demanded by the publisher
of the office or in the home may be found at
BARTY, BEALE & CO.
108-110 Washington Street, Boston
Phone Richmond 1492

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
Established 1885. Padded Vans. Tel. Hay. 3907.
3908. Expert packers of china, furniture, etc.
local and long distance. We make weekly trips to
and from New York and Philadelphia; goods
insured while in transit.
115 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1868. Tel. Box 1972

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 158 Mass. Ave.,
Boston—Washes, Kaysers silk underwear, hosiery,
cloves, kimonos, dresses and 177 cents.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.
The New Fall
SUITS AND O'COATS
are here

HONEST VALUES
HERMER CLOTHING CO.
1206-08 GRAND AVE.

OUTFITTERS FOR MEN
Phone Harrison 4581 Kansas City, Mo.

FURNITURE
Exceptional Values

OUR GOODS FROM FACTORIES
IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS
Solid Italian Walnut Dining Room
Suite \$155.00

HAGLAGE & HAWKEN
12th and Locust
MILLER & SAYRE
Main 4766

General Insurance
Real Estate Loans
MADE AND FOR SALE
Lathrop Building Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU KNOW?
"That Big East Side Furniture Store"
F. WARNER KARLING
FURNITURE CO.
2401-2403-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th Street
(Fifteenth and Olive)
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

FRENCH & ITALIAN
ART LINGERIE SHOP
NEW LINE
Hand Embroidered Baby Dresses
E. M. HARRIS, Importer
117 E. 11th Street Kansas City, Mo.

Kerr's Corset Shop
Models of the utmost style, comfort
and quality.
404 Lilla Building, 11th and Walnut
Harrison 1019

Quality, Variety and Service Grocer
Crozier
Phone Jackson 1311-1312-1313-0584
7418 Broadway KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Always Better Cleaners"
CLEANERS
Two Stores: 1003 E. 31st
1110 E. 47th
CASH

X-L-O CLEANERS
A. W. Klueder, Manager
314 WEST 30TH
Work called for and delivered
Doing something better in our way of cutting the price.

WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES
AND HOSE
WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor

"Invite us to your next blowout"
WAMSLEY & McCURE
SOUTHEAST TIRE SHOP
Goodyear Service Station
1826-28 Baltimore Kansas City, Mo.

AINES FARM DAIRY CO.
"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"
Gilham Rd., at 31st Both phones.
MRS. L. V. STILSON
Dressmaker and Furrier
Dry Goods, Notions and Hemstitching
3541 Troost

When You Insure, Phone 1185, R. A. Long Bldg.
MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY
"We say it with service."
616 E. 18th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
5028 Main Hyde Park 1707

Dorothy Seiberling, Millinery
GAGE HATS REMODELING
Scarritt Arcade Kansas City, Mo.

QUICK SERVICE LETTER SHOP
Multigraphing, Addressing and Mailing
Harrison 5487 12 Ricksecker Bldg.

NU BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 200, Mace Bldg.
1122 Grand Delaware 2178

FEDERAL TYPEWRITER CO.
We Sell, Rent & Exchange
All Makes of Typewriters
KANSAS CITY, MO.
15 E. 8th St.

PALMER AND CHINN LETTER CO.
FORM LETTERS—MAIL ADVERTISING
Room "C," Bialto Bldg.
Phone M. 6877

Social and Business Stationery
RELIEF ENGRAVED—RELIEF EMBOSSED
THE WEDLAN PRESS—1010 Walnut Street
MCKINLEY PRINTING CO.
701-703 Baltimore
KANSAS CITY MO.

MRS. JESSIE M. FORD
Dressmaking Tailor
Artistic Designs and Workmanship
GOWNS—SUITS—BLOUSES
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
Phone Grand 1792 500 Altman Building

CROW'S SHOE REPAIRING
17 East 11th Street, Basement Lilla Bldg.
6 East 10th Street 8818 Harrison

BRENTNALL
CORSET SHOP
314 Sharp Building Kansas City, Mo.

SILKS BROCKMAN'S
Third Floor
WALDBRUM BLDG.
Do you want to Buy or Sell a Business?
ADAMSON SALES CO.

116 E. 9th St., Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
MITCHELL'S CLEANERS
Goods Called for and Delivered
2010 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0648

ROPER SHOP
Children's Garments to Order
508 Altman Bldg.
Grand 1792
PEARL M. DUNLAP
Hand-made Aprons
351 Altman Bldg.
FRANCIS SKYMOOR
Kleider-Kraft Shop 304 Westover Bldg.
MRS. E. FORBES
1146 Campbell

MODISTE

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued
WILKINSON
TAILORS
215-22 Finance Bldg.
1007 Baltimore Avenue
Phone Harrison 3970
KANSAS CITY MO.

Mrs. Huscher's Cafeteria
Successors to DeVos
Special Chicken Dinners on Sunday
Good Home Cooking Prices Reasonable
Daily 11 to 7:30 Sundays 11 to 8
1122 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

Modish Hats for Women
Egner
Millinery, Novelties and Cards
Home Phone Harrison 6009
216 EAST 11TH STREET

Brown Owl Coffee Shop
MINNIE A. BOUTELL
Armour and Troost
Serving Continuously from
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Special
Dinner Parties

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS
DEPOSITORY
3% ON DEPOSITS
5% ON REAL ESTATE LOANS
R. L. FOSTER Mgr. Series A
416 Chambers Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Where to Get
Home-Cooked Food
Best of Everything
Surber's Cafeteria
Bond Building, 1008 Walnut Street
LUNCHEON
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ISIS CAFETERIA
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner
with Service, 35c to 50c.
31st and Troost Wirthman Bldg.

GEORGIA CLAPP
HAIRDRESSING
Shampoo with Curl..... \$1.00
Heavy Hair..... \$1.50
Esprit d'Amour Toilet Requisites
Gordon & Koppel Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
Tel. Harrison 7129

MOORE LETTER SHOP
Miss Moore, Organizer Public Letter Shop
Finished experts in Form Letters and
Direct Mail Advertising
HAR. 2218 Fifth Floor 920-22 Grand Ave.

Interior Decorators
WALL PAPER AND
PAINTS
8 Westport Avenue
Bell Phone Westport 6078

FOLDING CHAIRS
EMMERT CHAIR CO.
Rental and Sales Service.
2011 E. 15th St. Kansas City, Mo.

DEBORAH'S ART & GIFT SHOP
Correct Picture Framing
Unusual Gifts
215 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.
1101 Walnut St.,
Gr. 5282
Hotel Muehlbach,
Gr. 4400
Hotel Baltimore,
Gr. 1450

GAFFNEY CORSETS
Strictly Made to Order
Complete Line of Brassieres
Harrison 2076 517 Altman Bldg.

ST. LOUIS
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery
Mullanphy Florists
(Incorporated)
8th AND ST. CHARLES STS.
Main 1210 and 1211, Central 2114
3514-20 NORTH GRAND AVE.
Tyler 1103 and 1104, Central 4181

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
CARSALE MOTOR CO.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
3857 to 69 So. Grand Blvd.
FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

CLEANING
DYEING
3100 Arsenal St.
5902 Delmar

"The Tiffany of Cleaners"
St. Louis Cleaning Co.
Delicate work our specialty
4477 Olive St. Del. 598
Phone Olive 5677 5th and Olive

ACME STYLE SHOP
517-519-21-23 ARCADE BLDG.
AUGUSTA C. HUBBLE PAULINE HERZOG
ST. LOUIS

Lampe Ice and Fuel Co.
5350 Theodosia Ave., St. Louis
Forest 7653-J

Aalco Laundry Company
Send us your bundle this week.
A 'phone call will bring our representative.
Lindell 1749 Delmar 1807

Chas. F. Short and Company
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Warehouse on Railroad Switch
Moving and Packing
4116 N. Union Blvd. Delmar 729
Colfax 187

ST. LOUIS—Continued
IN ST. LOUIS
"THE HAPPY THOUGHT"
An Exchange of Talents
A cool, quiet, artistic tea-room where one
can enjoy a delicious luncheon and at the same
time choose a book, card or gift for the loved
one. Genuine home cooking a specialty—and a
daily change of menu.

"THE HAPPY THOUGHT"
210-212 Victoria Building, Locust at Eighth
CORA E. ALT ANNETTE SCHUSTER

THE JENNIE WREN SHOP
714 North Kingshighway
Ready-to-wear and hand-made
Children's Garments
Ladies' Tailor-made Silk Underwear
Layette Hemstitching Buttons
Pleating

Forest 585 ST. LOUIS
Forest 6864
Art Needlework, Smocking
HEMSTITCHING A SPECIALTY
MRS. M. BOROUGHS
BABY SHOP
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Suite 25-27 Euclid Bldg.
S. W. Corner Euclid and McPherson Ave.
ST. LOUIS

Storage
Moving,
Packing and
Shipping
Equipped for the safe handling of pianos and
FURNITURE DEALERS
5738-40-42 Easton Avenue ST. LOUIS
Cabany 5970

When Interested in Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
MISS FRANCES RYFLE
With KLINE'S
906 Washington Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Werner Boot Shop
3171 South Grand Avenue

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2010 NORTH VANDEVENTER

NEBRASKA
LINCOLN
Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys
MAGEE'S

FARQUHAR
CLOTHING CO.
The Home of Good Clothes
for Men and Boys
1325 O STREET
Prompt, Reliable
Cleaning Service
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
MODERN CLEANERS
Phone F2377 DICK WESTOVER, Mgr.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS—Continued
IN ST. LOUIS
"THE HAPPY THOUGHT"
An Exchange of Talents

A cool, quiet, artistic tea-room where one
can enjoy a delicious luncheon and at the same
time choose a book, card or gift for the loved
one. Genuine home cooking a specialty—and a
daily change of menu.

"THE HAPPY THOUGHT"
210-212 Victoria Building, Locust at Eighth
CORA E. ALT ANNETTE SCHUSTER

THE JENNIE WREN SHOP
714 North Kingshighway
Ready-to-wear and hand-made
Children's Garments
Ladies' Tailor-made Silk Underwear
Layette Hemstitching Buttons
Pleating

Forest 585 ST. LOUIS
Forest 6864
Art Needlework, Smocking
HEMSTITCHING A SPECIALTY
MRS. M. BOROUGHS
BABY SHOP
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Suite 25-27 Euclid Bldg.
S. W. Corner Euclid and McPherson Ave.
ST. LOUIS

Storage
Moving,
Packing and
Shipping
Equipped for the safe handling of pianos and
FURNITURE DEALERS
5738-40-42 Easton Avenue ST. LOUIS
Cabany 5970

When Interested in Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
MISS FRANCES RYFLE
With KLINE'S
906 Washington Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

Werner Boot Shop
3171 South Grand Avenue

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2010 NORTH VANDEVENTER

NEBRASKA
LINCOLN
Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys
MAGEE'S

FARQUHAR
CLOTHING CO.
The Home of Good Clothes
for Men and Boys
1325 O STREET
Prompt, Reliable
Cleaning Service
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
MODERN CLEANERS
Phone F2377 DICK WESTOVER, Mgr.

Rudge & Gvenzel Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska's Big Store for Furni-
ture, Wearing Apparel, Home Furnishings
Market and Cafeteria

A Store of Greater Values
GOLD & CO.
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

"Quality Is Economy"
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes

Armstrong's
PEOPLE'S
GROCERY
"Everything for the Table"
Auto Phones—B5557, B5558
1450 O Street

Willson & Company
Quality Groceries and Meats
26th and Summer Streets
Phones: F-2317-2318
Where Quality Reigns

Wagner & Walt
Grocery & Market—13th & F Sts.
Phone 18348

JOHN SIMMONS
PLUMBING COMPANY
Phone B. 1480 1540 O Street

CLEAN COAL
"WE WANT YOU FOR A CUSTOMER"
PEOPLES COAL CO.
B-5778 Glen S. Copeland, Pres. 1528 O St.

HENRY M. LEAVITT
The Automobile
GENERAL INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE A SPECIALTY
141 No. 12th Street

HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.
Have Sold Coal to the Citizens of
Lincoln, Neb., for 46 years.
Try us on your next order.

TRY
The Best Laundry
TOWNSEND & PLAMONDON
CLEANERS
AND
PRESSERS

2549 O Street LINCOLN, NEB. 116 Jay St.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN—Continued
CHAS. W. FLEMING
Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
LINCOLN, NEB.
1511 O Street

OMAHA
REGENT SHOE COMPANY
HIGH GRADE MEN'S SHOES
205 South 15th Street Omaha, Neb.
EDDY PRTG. CO., 212 S. 15th St.
Omaha, Neb.
Fine Commercial Printing—Prices Right

Woodmen Cafeteria W.O.W. Bldg.
QUALITY FOOD. Short orders a Specialty

NEW YORK
AUBURN
FOSTER-ROSS CO., Inc.
One of Auburn's Leading Department Stores
Fashion Progress Reliability Economy

ELMIRA
THE KIND THAT STAYS IN TUNE
Doylemarx
PIANOS
For sale only by
M. DOYLE MARKS CO., ELMIRA, N. Y.

THE FRENCH SHOP
Gowns, Three-Piece Suits, Millinery, Sweaters,
Special sale on Chains, Barrings and Gold Mesh
Bage. 125 Railroad Ave., just off Water St.

JOHN HALLY & SON
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware
Established in 1875

FORT EDWARD
FRED DAVIS
Insurance and Real Estate
FORT EDWARD, N. Y.
Crane Building

MT. VERNON
The Mount Vernon Trust Company
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS.

NEW YORK CITY
DANCE!
SHELTON DEWEY
Modern Dance Specialist and Authority
Private or Class Lessons Bryant 4563
Studio, 25 West 47th Street, New York

De Old English Restaurant
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day
ARTHUR H. COHEN
Insurance
For every need
10 E. 43rd St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3503

NATHAN H. WEIL
INSURANCE
542 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6413

ROCHESTER
THE HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.
At 508 Monroe Avenue
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Painting, Wall Paper, Tapestries, Nets, Moulds,
Crestones, Drapery and Upholstering Materials,
Special Furniture and Rugs, Furniture Redi-
shaded and Upholstered, Grapes, Curtains and
Slip Covers Made to Order.
TELEPHONE STONE 7015

Earth & Sweets Shop
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHEES
Specializing in Salted Nuts
Motor parties and tourists accommodated.
Our specialty, chicken or steak dinners at \$1.25.
Highest quality guaranteed.

FAIRVIEW MANOR
H. L. HILL, Prop.
Kauvillie, N. Y.
41 miles from Rochester on Million Dollar
Highway.

Featuring
HUMMING BIRD
SILK STOCKINGS
MCCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

BLUE RIBBON BREAD
"The Taste Tells"
All kinds of Cakes, Cookies and Pastries.
WHITE STAR BAKERY
56 N. Union Street ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Rich. Hill 4280-4281
8219 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

SARATOGA SPRINGS
Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
562 Broadway SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY
THE
SCHENECTADY
CLOTHING CO.
313-315 State Street
Sam Ashby, Pres. Sam Jr., Treas.

SELLS
Kuppenheimer Clothes
H. S. BARNEY COMPANY
"Where Everybody Shops"
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Goods
Buy Your Rubbers at the
Aling Rubber Company
Dealers in Sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
224 STATE STREET

Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 3503 Down Town Office—Lorraine Bldg.
GOODMAN'S BAKERY
163 Jay Street
Pastry and Delicatessen
RINDLEFELDER
CLEANER AND DYER
Phone connection.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY—Continued
Telephone 807 H. U. TROUT
OLD-FIELD-HOWE-FARMERSON
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP
QUALITY AND PRICE
205 Erie Boulevard SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

TROY
Cantilever
Shoe
SIZES 2 TO 10. WIDTH AAAA TO E
EXPERT FITTING

ALBANY AND TROY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP Inc.
15-17 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
35 2nd Street, Troy, N. Y.

SHEFFIELD PLATE
BREAD OR ROLL TRAY
Platinum finish with pierced design at

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Influence of Dante

Dante nel
Pensiero
IngleseBy Alice Galimberti.
Florence:
Le Monnier, Lon-
don: Truslow
and Hanson, 16
lire.

Galimberti, while adding nothing strikingly new to what he has accomplished, most generously acknowledged by her, has written a book full of enthusiasm, the result of careful and exhaustive study, which cannot fail to be a valuable addition to Dantean literature.

To the writer's intense admiration of the great genius of Dante, and her ecstatic references to the "Divine Comedy," no lover of sublime poetry will take exception. From the fourteenth century until today, England has bowed reverently to the powerful influence of Dante in literature, never ceasing to acknowledge the truth of Lydgate's words:

O clearest sonne, O very softest light
Of our eye, which called is Florence
Lauded be to the, honour and reverence.

Chaucer, who owed something to Dante, and freely acknowledged it, visited Italy and probably Florence; and it is said that Boccaccio gave him one of Dante's manuscripts to gaze upon. Evidence there certainly is, more particularly in the "House of Fame," of the impression this journey made upon him. In the "Legend of Good Women," Dante is mentioned in many passages, as careful study reveals, the works of Dante became the inspiration for Chaucer's "Chronicles." How far Dante influenced Shakespeare, it is difficult to estimate; probably less than Signorina Galimberti thinks, although grist for that immortal mill there certainly was in the stately, passionate life and sayings of the Tuscan exile. Yet Dante saw only his own day, and while he depicted it with an imaginative genius which will glow for all time, magnificent in its eloquence, the "clouds" of boundless human view" belonging to Shakespeare, was unknown to him.

Shakespeare and Dante Contrasted

The supreme genius of Shakespeare was to create men and women whose virtues and whose temptations, whose tragedies and comedies, are not less those of one century than another; Dante, through the narrow eyes of the Middle Ages, saw the men and women of his own time, even while he depicted them against a background to which his superb imagination and language have brought immortal fame. It is not difficult to find in Milton traces of the influence of Dante. And yet the reader is aware, while he compares the passages which most closely resemble each other, how widely apart, after all, were those two political religionists. Here and there, undoubtedly, Milton robbed a thunderbolt of imagery or language, here and

there a scene in his travels is reminiscent of the Florentine's journey in like regions, but none could approximate the inner vision which was Dante's own; nor was Milton, who believed that the poet's vision had come to him direct from on high, dependent upon the inspiration of another. Rougher and cruder, the vision that came to him was nevertheless his own, and must have been written, whether Dante had ever put pen to paper or not. With a noble patience and devotion, he put his poetic labors on one side until the needs of his country—in the grip of civil war as Dante had been more than 300 years earlier—were satisfied, then, confident that he was about to reveal a great truth to his fellowmen, settled down for three years to write "Paradise Lost."

Dante's Place in Literature

Voltaire might jeer at Dante; but, after all, he jeered no less at Shakespeare, Signorina Galimberti can find consolation in remembering, more especially as Barletti was perfectly equal to dealing with him on these points, and beating him effectively off the field. Lamartine might fretfully call the Commedia "the Florentine gazette of posterity," but Dante Alighieri had already by this time taken his place in European literature, from which no one was powerful enough to dislodge him.

The early Nineteenth Century brought with it Shelley's devotion so exquisitely conveyed, his debt so reverently acknowledged, and Byron's rich, generous homage; while later Mazzini, seeing in Dante the first great exponent of a united and republican Italy, hailed him joyously as the national poet, to which Swinburne, the eager disciple of Victor Hugo, was quick to respond. Happier is Signorina Galimberti—a little uneasy as to this wholesale adoption of the author of the Divine Comedy for propagandist purposes, by Mazzini and his fellow enthusiasts—in the solemn, courtly panegyrics of Ruskin.

Nowhere has the influence of Dante been more widely felt, in recent years, than in America—James Bryce has spoken of it as "the literary phenomenon of England and America"—and a chapter on this subject has been wisely included in the present volume. The ever-widening sphere of influence belonging to Dante's works may well be found in a characteristic apparent in his greatest writings, and nowhere more ably summed up than by one of his recent American biographers, Mr. Dinwiddie, of whom Signorina Galimberti, curiously enough, makes no mention.

"Outwardly Dante walked in a way that was all humiliation, disillusionment, disaster," he writes; "inwardly he trod a path to power, vision and final peace. In him is disclosed to a degree unequalled, perhaps, except by a few rare spirits, the secret which we all yearn to know, of meeting the evils of life victoriously."

What the World Reads

THERE is to be established at the Sorbonne a Victor Hugo chair in literature and studies. We can only wonder why the French never did this before. Germany has her Goethe, England her Shakespeare, Italy her Dante chair.

The Minister of Education in Bulgaria has appropriated the sum of 10,000 leva, or about \$2500 at the normal rate of exchange, to be given to the author of the best work on a literary or dramatic subject published during the current year.

A prize was offered recently in Sweden for the best family novel with a romantic background, the winner to receive 20,000 Swedish crowns. One hundred and fifty manuscripts were submitted. All of these are supposed to be read by the three judges, Selma Lagerlöf, D. Fallström, and E. Smith. Fancy reading 150 novels! And try to realize what it means that there should be such a wealth of epic ability, or ambition, in a country the total population of which is the same as Greater New York!

The collective writings of Henrik Wraner have been published under the editorship of Fredrik Böök, professor of aesthetics at the University of Lund. Mr. Böök, who has not yet turned 40, gives promise of becoming the leading critic of the Continent. Some of his works, particularly those dealing with Tegner, Longfellow and comparative literature in general, should be brought out in English translations.

Literature in Norway is enjoying unusual prosperity. Gyldendals have opened a branch in Trondheim and are to open still another in Bergen, the home of Edvard Grieg. Knut Hamsun is to tour Denmark and Sweden in the autumn. Sigrid Undset's "Kristin Lavransdatter" has been translated into Swedish. John Bojer has been made a Commander of the Order of Public Instruction in France, where his novels are enjoying the greatest popularity. And we have just passed the two hundredth anniversary of the first performance of Holberg's "The Political Tinker." Apropos of this anniversary, Aschehoug of Christiania brought a new edition in six volumes of Holberg's works. Ibsen's "Brand" has been revived, after long years of neglect and silence, at the National Theater in Christiania. Björn Björnson, son of the dramatist and novelist, has met with such success with the first part of "Beyond Our Power" in Munich that he has been asked to produce also the second part.

Belgium is the most backward of all the European states in the production of motion pictures. But she has one custom that might well be imitated by other states that far surpass her in the practical or creative side of the matter: Whenever a new picture is to be produced it is discussed at great

length by a seasoned critic from the point of view of the literary work on which it is based. For example, recently Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" was given in Brussels. The advance discussion of the novel was as spirited and discriminating as any that the most exacting student of letters could demand. That sort of moving picture activity is to be highly commended, for it is far more uplifting than a "dramatic" review of the picture after its initial performance.

The little town of Wetzlar is busy with its celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Goethe. As a result of his stay there, he wrote (1773-74) "Die Leiden des jungen Werthers," probably the most widespread novel of its size that has ever been published. But Goethe was not spoiled by his success. He never wrote another "Werther." He never wrote anything that even remotely resembles it. Indeed his real greatness is to be sought in the variety of his works. Each stands alone. There is, in fact, very little of the first part of "Faust" in the second part. He wrote "Goetz von Berlichingen" and then abandoned that type of creation. There is none of "Iphigenie auf Tauris" in "Egmont," and so on. The same can be said of Shakespeare, or Calderon, or Corneille, or Homer, or Milton.

Proof that the world is becoming more and more of a cultural unit is seen in Wilhelm Schimönn's collection of fairy tales from all lands, entitled "The Garden of the Earth" (Vienna: E. P. Tal), the book contains fairy tales from China, Greenland, Caucasus, France, Russia—from literally all countries. He has retold the tales in his own language; but that is to the advantage of the collection. Apart from its value as a contribution to the study of comparative literature, it is immensely engaging as a bit of reading matter.

"The Jewish Problem in Palestine" is the title of a valuable and timely book by Alfons J. Sussnitzki. It is published in Jerusalem.

Strindberg's "Charles XII" will be performed at Hanover in October. This will be the first time the drama has ever been produced in Germany.

For a long while, the novels of Elizabeth Barrett Browning were more popular in French-speaking Europe than the poems of Robert Browning. That hardly seems to be the case at present; there is a noticeable Robert Browning revival in France and Switzerland. His poems have just been translated into French by Alfassa and Gilbert de Voisins (Paris: Grasset). Bound with the same volume is a study of Robert Browning by Mme. Mary Duclaux, who, as Mrs. Robinson, knew Browning and, thanks to her double education, English and

French, is able to give opinions that can be accepted without fear. The book is a notable addition to the series known as "Cahiers verts."

French literature is not rich in Kiplings and W. H. Hudsons. But Georges Ponson has shown ability to do what either has done. His "Roman de la Rivière" (Paris: Crés) unites the experience of the naturalist and the fancy of the novelist. M. Ponson has not invaded the jungle; he has merely studied life as it manifests itself in and on a non-navigable river, La Seulette. Whether this particular stream is in reality the habitat of as great a

variety of fish as he shows it to be, is another matter. He sees many types and has them disport themselves as in their wont, and as his imagination dictates. He is "the Fabre of ichthyology, and his inventions, observations and deductions are as fetching as Fabre's. Nor is there any reason why they should not be. Is not a carp or a perch as deserving of study as a moth or a wasp?"

There is hardly an American visitor to the German Museum at Nuremberg who has not been shown the original manuscript of Richard Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nürnberg," the greatest operatic comedy the world

has ever known. It consists of 462 pages, is of course signed, and bears the date 1852-57, the five most significant and crowded years of Wagner's life. The management of the museum has found it impossible to allow the manuscript to be handled in the future; it is a priceless possession, and is becoming worn. Consequently, the Drei-Masken-Verlag of Munich has undertaken the great and commendable task of bringing out a reproduction of the original without emendation, subtraction or addition. This will be placed on sale—at, unfortunately, a very high price—in 1923, and will be sold by subscription only.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

Mr. Guthrie and the Pear Tree Press



A Frontispiece by James Guthrie

Reproduced by permission

MR. JAMES GUTHRIE is not only a singularly gifted man—gifted in more ways than most, with high purpose, much energy and imbued with a fervent devotion to his craft—but he is also a man of courage, both in voicing the ideals he upholds, and in denouncing what he considers erratic and underserving in the arts and crafts. He goes and has always gone his own way, and lovers of beautiful books have no reason to regret this. The Pear Tree Press publications are among the aristocrats in the world of beautiful books, and it only tends to enhance their artistic and individual value, that James Guthrie has himself written and illustrated, let alone printed, several of the books which have issued from his press.

Mr. Guthrie started early with a very small press, printing from blocks and then from type, his first book being "Some Poems of Edgar Allan Poe," with drawings by himself. By and by he acquired a bigger press and other books followed. The Pear Tree Press books are, as a rule, printed in limited editions; they are much treasured and often difficult to obtain.

The Impulsion to Work

The individuality of James Guthrie was early developed, and unlike so many others, the impulsion to make books was not so much due to the example of William Morris as a strong desire to produce work of his own. He believed that there should be free entrance into the arts, and that the making of books should be within the reach of anybody. To go by trade rules, he maintains, means a commonplace standard, to go by the rich amateur means luxurious elaboration. The only chance of progress is to allow men with ideas to express them, unhindered by anything either too polite or too learned, or anything too fixed by custom.

Guthrie regards the art of printing as a new art; and as far as his work is concerned, it may be truthfully said that it is a new art. To him there is stagnation equally in the over-free and sumptuous work (which he calls "money's worth of imitation old-type and imitation old-paper") as in smug trade printing. They, neither of them, have any spirit; they "feel" wrong and do not make any lasting impression. What, in Guthrie's opinion, is needed are the higher qualities, the unselfish labor and he has given more of this than perhaps any other man of his time. His work is that is spectacular, works at the root of things and carries us forward.

Guthrie regards Blake as the great master, not Morris. He holds strong personal views, and as an artist he is against the capture of the press by any particular gang, whether by workmen, masters, or professors, with their duly recognized art spelt with a capital A.

But the Pear Tree Press is the topic under consideration. After working with type for a considerable time, more or less experimentally, Guthrie became interested in a method of printing from plates which seemed to open a new horizon altogether. Type was obtained and some small plate-books were produced ("A Child's Good Day" and "The Snow-Cloud," written by Guthrie himself, and "Aurigues of Innocence," by Blake, and others). This departure gave an entirely new aspect to the Pear Tree Press. This manner of producing a book seemed, and still seems, a superior method for fine books. It has its limits, naturally; it is tollsome and demands that the artist shall do his own press work; but, grasped to the full, the hand work achieves results impossible to typography, more intense, more personal, while the limit in numbers is not artificial but natural to this art. It is a one-man's art, as all real arts are.

The Kernel of Guthrie's Work

Here is the kernel of James Guthrie's work, and he can with pardonable pride point to a series of exquisite books unlike any that have issued from other famous private presses. To mention a few, there are the "Root and Branch" ("A Seasonal of the Arts") numbers, subtle and beautiful, alike in conception and craftsmanship, and even these may be surpassed by the big "Frescoes" book, now in course of preparation. One point about the Pear Tree Press books is their endless variety in schemes of blue, green, rose, gold, silver, mauve, gray, etc., a feature, probably, entirely their own and productive of the most charming effects and of the most attractive surprises. Printing and production of books, surely, cannot be carried any further in true, artistic and individual beauty. They are only known to and owned by a few fortunate people; they are never in the market and steadily rise in value. Although James Guthrie will never forsake his platebook printing, we may not have had the last of him in the matter of type printing; for he has recently acquired the original press on which Morris printed his "Chaucer." With it was a font of type (used in a few books by the old

Bourne Press, in which Guthrie was interested). This brings him back to typography, but with an altered thought. He sees progress and is planning fresh developments in this field.

American Verse

American Poetry 1922
A Miscellany.
New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.75

There is poetry and poetry, and then there is a territory on the borderland. The territory grows alarmingly large. Carl Sandburg dwells there, her tent. Robert Frost and Vachel Lindsay roam about; the one armed with farming implements, the other with drums and cymbals. A bewildered world rubs its eyes and asks incredulously: "But what of acknowledged forms, what of the old melody?" The pioneers continue to emit strange word combinations, and the world shakes its head, half dubious and half resigned.

Sara Teasdale sings in brief lyric measure. Edna St. Vincent Millay rescues some old forgotten strains and resets them. Everywhere poets follow those of the territory, or like the last two take short journeys in the old land. John Marshall alone seems capable of traversing the regular highway, and even he can hardly walk with the assured step of the men who have passed along it before him. "An American Miscellany" is well named. It gives fair examples of what is being published in the United States. The world can take its choice of various kinds of versification. Perhaps it will be grateful for the singing sonnets of Miss Millay, such as this:

I know I am but summer to your heart.
And not the full four seasons of the year;
And you must welcome from another part
Such noble moods as are not mine, my dear.
No gracious weight of golden fruits to sell
Have I, nor any wise and wintry thing;
And I have loved you all too long and well
To carry still the high sweet breast of spring.
Wherefore I say: O love, as summer goes,
I must be gone, steel forth with silent drums.
That you may hail anew the bird and rose
When I come back to you, as summer comes.
Else will you seek, at some not distant time,
Even your summer in another clime.
Miss Lowell's "Lilacs" are lilacs apostrophized by Miss Lowell, and the lilacs still bloom silently under her torrent of bludgeoning words.
CAROLYN HILLMAN.

In Justice to a Leader

Jefferson
Davis:
His Life and
PersonalityBy Morris Schaff.
Boston: John W.
Luce & Co. \$3.

Every leader who is loyally followed is the human epitome of the cause which accepts him as its head. We know more of the Puritan movement in England through our knowledge of Cromwell's character, more of the French Revolution through our knowledge of Danton and Robespierre, than in any other way. Thus it results that opponents of a movement frequently, if not invariably, seek to break it down by attacking the leader, too often by misrepresenting his private life, misinterpreting his public statements, and belittling him in every possible way. The axiom of legal practice, "If your case is weak, abuse your opponent's attorney," finds parallels in all public controversies, to the end that personalities are prone to cloud the issues at stake.

In the American Civil War the issues were too clearly defined and too generally understood to be veiled by any such fog. Yet propaganda was carried on actively in both North and South, maligning the respective leaders of the opposed forces. The assassination of Lincoln was a part of the ensuing harvest of hate. On the other hand, the belief prevalent in the North, and not even yet uprooted, that Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, was a man of the most ignoble character in both personal and political relations, was the fruit of a persistent campaign of vilification in the North.

An Intimate Study of Davis

Now, just on the eve of the unveiling of a splendid memorial to Jefferson Davis at his birthplace in Tennessee, comes an intimate study of the Confederate leader, "Jefferson Davis: His Life and Personality," by Morris Schaff, written with the express purpose of correcting many misconceptions concerning Davis. Nor is this a document emanating from southern partisans in behalf of a lost cause. General Schaff served in the northern army, he is a firm believer in all for which that army fought; but, seeing in Davis a gentleman, a high-minded and devout believer in the righteousness of the Confederate position, anything, in short, except the bullying, slave-driving villain pictured by his detractors, he has written this book to right the wrong.

At first glance it might appear that this is a belated discussion; but, as we remember that every cause takes color from its leaders, it is not well to be led to the understanding that, in the great conflict, such a large proportion of the population of the United States placed themselves in the hands, not of an unscrupulous demagogue, but in those of one of their essentially finest citizens? In the last analysis it is not Davis whom General Schaff defends, but the motives of the entire South, their faith and their honesty, while not ignoring their grave mistakes. This should lead to a still greater furtherance of that amity in which the Nation now dwells.

Not the least interesting phase of the book is that in which facts are cited to show that had the question of the right of states to almost abso-

lute self-government been submitted to the Nation apart from the question of slavery, the decision might have been far different. This leads to speculation as to whether the union might not have still been maintained, with much greater authority vested in the individual legislatures; whether this would not have drawn a higher type of statesmen into local politics; whether it has not transpired that the country is too large, geographically, for such a mass of governmental detail to be handled successfully by a central administration. These points are not discussed by General Schaff, however. He stays close to his theme, and touches upon such matters, only as they are involved in the career of Davis himself. And, in any event, such speculation is fruitless now. Slavery and state rights were linked inseparably in the minds of the northern states, the battle was fought on those lines, and the basic elements in the Government of the country established, doubtless for all time.

Jefferson Davis was educated at West Point and for seven years served at various western posts, resigning his commission in 1835, when he was 27, to engage in the life of a planter in Mississippi. It was a life of seclusion. Through the newspapers Davis and his brother learned of the gathering clouds, thus far merely controversial, but they had no means of meeting those whose views differed from their own. They lacked the salary advantages of the reaction of mind upon mind.

"Now I am fain to think," writes General Schaff, "an isolation of that depth and kind is bound to play a part in the character of the human life it surrounds, developing not only the native senses of courage and freedom, but also a reflecting seriousness and the habit of looking at all questions as when in the woods, through vistas only."

Loved by the Slaves

It is no revelation to learn that not all the owners of slaves governed them after the fashion of Simon Legree, but the description of the Davis system shows it to have been extraordinarily humane, if the word is permissible in the description of a relationship inherently inhuman. But that these slaves held him in a great affection is shown by a letter which a group of those still living sent to his widow, in 1889, in which they speak of him as "always so kind and thoughtful of our peace and happiness." After 25 years of freedom, such a tribute could come only from grateful hearts.

This book is written in the same spirit of intimacy with the reader that characterized the same author's study of the Appomattox denouement of the war, "The Sunset of the Confederacy." It is not a catalogued statement of hard, dry facts, but every page carries the evidence of having been written con amore, though painstaking research is also shown in the presentation. That General Schaff, one of the oldest living alumni of West Point, should have undertaken this task of setting right before the world the character of a man who represented a cause against which the author had borne arms, is no less a tribute to Jefferson Davis than to the author himself.

RANDOLPH BARTLETT.

What of the Negro?

What solution is there for America's grave problem of race relations? What will prevent another race riot such as that in Chicago in July, 1919?

The Negro in Chicago

By the CHICAGO COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

is an attempt by thirteen men (seven white and six Negro) to find a remedy for the race ills of Chicago and an answer to the Negro question throughout the United States.

"Probably the biggest assemblage of facts of its kind ever collected with reference to the relations of whites and Negroes living in cities. A cool, massive pile of intelligence on a human problem of terrific proportions."—CARL SANDBURG in the Chicago Daily News.

Your dealer has this volume for sale at \$6.00 net, as well as another important study on the Negro problem.

The Negro Press in the United States

By FREDERICK G. DETWEILER. \$3.00 net

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
526 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Selling the House in Order

Suggestions

STATIONERY for personal and family use. Correspondence Cards—Engraved Invitations—Writing Papers—Domestic and Imported. Favors—Place Cards—Games.

Cards—Desk Sets—Book Ends—Leather Novelties—Games.

New Publications

Fiction, History, Travel, Memoirs—in English, French, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

Magazines

Single copies and Subscriptions for all Magazines and Periodicals published in this country and abroad. Fashion Journals.

BRENTANO'S

Booksellers to the World.
Fifth Avenue, New York

FLEMISH BOOK

High Grade Watermarked Antique Finish Book Paper for Catalogues and Booklets

Tileston & Hollingsworth Co.

Paper Makers for More Than One Hundred Years
BOSTON, MASS.

Samples sent upon request.

BOOK MARKERS

Several designs, from 75c to \$1.50 per set. If you cannot purchase the Markito orders and cases in your own locality send order direct. Catalog and samples on request.

MARKITO

(MAR-KEE-TO)
17 North State St., Chicago, U. S. A.

Emboss Your Own Stationery

as you need it. Neat and attractive yet inexpensive. Write for sample impressions.

O. B. MICHELL

Box 634 Saint Louis

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 99 Fal-mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

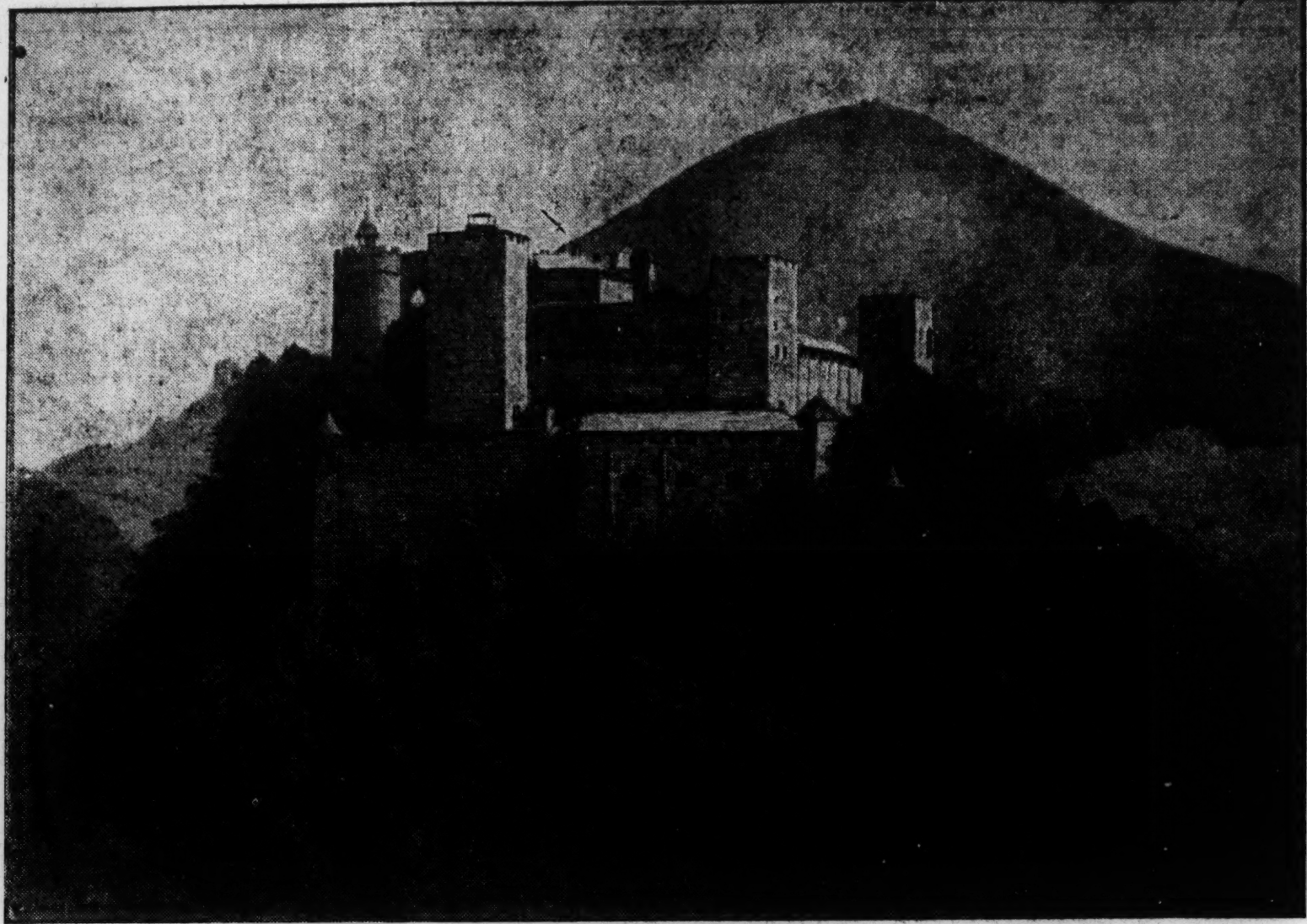
THE HOME FORUM

Visiting the Hermit

NO MAN'S acquaintance with hermits can, in the nature of things, be very extensive in these days, when the charms and advantages of solitude are perhaps less widely understood than ever before. For a hundred years and more, ever since the poet Bowles found himself obliged to hire one to live on his country estate, hermits have been on the decline. Lately, indeed, they have been almost systematically discouraged, harried from pillar to post, made the objects of charitable investigation, so that there is at present scarcely any comfort or peace of mind to be had in the hermitic life. Judging from the old romances and from the later romantic poets, hermits must have swarmed in the forests of England in old days. Now, except in India, they are disappearing, like the rarer orchids.

Nevertheless, I have had the good fortune to know one. When I first met him he had lived for twenty years in the depths of a California cañon, ten steep and tortuous miles from the nearest town. His place of residence had been chosen with a learned and artistic eye for all that the stage-setting of a recluse ought to be, as though he had run through the voluminous literature of solitude before selecting it. Mountains towered and tumbled on all sides about him as a rampart against the social world and all its works. A mountain stream, pouring down over granite, coiled and unraveled from pool to emerald pool before his door. Above the largest of these great basins scooped in rock and filled with crystalline circling water he had built his tiny cabin, using only the round gray stones of the brook-bottom. There was room within this windowless hut only for his bunk, his table, and a single chair. His tools and the vegetables he had raised in various tiny gardens far up the mountain slopes—carrying water up to them every evening in wooden buckets—were stored in a cave near at hand. Here he lived utterly alone, without even a dog or cat or burro, throughout the year. Every three months he trudged his wheelbarrow over the twisting trail to the nearest village, bringing back salt and seeds and sugar. To this quarterly trip he had, for two decades, limited his commerce with mankind.

It seemed to me that this man approached ideal perfection as a hermit. He was not so much averse to human society as he was indifferent to it. When he saw me coming down the trail he never attempted to hide or to get away, as a less complete or a more ostentatious solitudinarian might have done. On the other hand, he never advanced to meet me or showed the slightest interest in my approach. He simply went on with whatever he might be doing. Clearly, he was no misanthrope, but simply a man in whom what we call the gregarious instinct did not exist. And yet he could



"Salzburg Festung," From a Drawing

Mozart's Salzburg

WERE one disposed to be ingenious it would not be difficult to make out a claim for the little town of Salzburg to be the center of Europe, the meeting place of north and south, of east and west. For while it is a German town and has always been both ruled and inhabited by men of the northern race, the prelate princes who set their stamp on it, and gave it its characteristic churches and palaces, were essentially children of the Italian Renaissance. Venice, though hidden by a mass of mountains, was not far distant, and it was thither, or to Rome, that these mighty builders looked for architectural inspiration. The three fine squares or piazzas round which the chief buildings are grouped, the beautiful fountains which adorn them, are far more Italian than German. And the tradition started by Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau and Paris von Lodron has persisted: the big houses, for instance, which line the north bank of the Salzach are all in the baroque manner.

The mingling of east and west is less tangible. But it must be remembered that once the Turk assailed the gates of Vienna and ruled the Adriatic shore, and whether for that reason or another one certainly feels, in Salzburg, that the east is very near. Though the conventions of life there may be European, there is a love of color and a habit of leisure such as seem to belong rather to the Orient than to the busy and black-coated west.

And if Salzburg is a geographical meeting point, still more is it a rendezvous of the ages. If the seventeenth century rules the plain, the middle ages are dominant in the great fortress whose towers and impregnable walls crown the Mönchsberg, and remind us that the arts of war no less than those of peace have been practiced in this storied town. And though the Renaissance builders had but scant respect for the work of their predecessors, and regarded the Gothic as barbarism, there is many a medieval survival to be found in the very heart of their Italianate inventions—romanesque or perpendicular and utterly mingling with baroque floridity in a contrast which, if not altogether satisfying to the artistic sense, is of immense historical interest.

The magnificence of the Renaissance gave way to the lighter graces of the eighteenth century, represented at Salzburg by the curiously uneclectic fantasies of the Kollegienkirche and the exquisite artificiality of the Mirabell Garten. Schloss Mirabell has been turned from its old uses into flats and offices, but the garden with its bright lawns and parterres, its stone balustrades and pleasantly absurd statuary, is still the most delightful spot in Salzburg on a summer afternoon, a spot which would be appropriately peopled by such figures as Watteau loved to paint strolling in the shady alleys or taking their ease upon the verdant turf. It is the ideal setting for the music of Mozart, Salzburg's most famous son.

But Salzburg does not live entirely on its past. It is full of modern activities. With its theater and the fine concert hall built in Mozart's honor, it is a center of the arts. It has excellent shops; its streets are thronged. As a spectacle of contemporary life it is no less fascinating than as a storehouse of history and ancient beauty.

The Paul Bunyan Myth

Romance of the traditional sort, it is plain, has lately lost its vogue in the United States and is being neglected as at almost no other period since Fenimore Cooper established its principal native modes. The ancient romantic matters of the Settlement and the Revolution flourish almost solely in tales for boys. There is of course still a matter of the Frontier, but it is another frontier: the Cana-

dian North and Northwest, Alaska, the islands of the South Seas, latterly the battle fields of France, and always the trails of American exploration wherever they may chance to lead. The performers upon such themes—the Rex Beaches, the Emerson Houghs, the Randall Parishes, the Zane Greys, the James Oliver Curwoods—march ordinarily under the noisy banner of "red blood" and derive from Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, Jack London, those generous boys of naturalism, whose temperaments carried them again and again into the territories of vivid danger. Criticism notes in the later annals . . . their spasmodic energy, their considerable technical knowledge, their stereotyped characters, their recurrent formulas, their uncritical, Rooseveltian opinions, their enormous popularity, their almost complete lack of distinction in style or attitude, and passes by without further obligation than to point out that Stewart Edward White probably deserves to stand first among them by virtue of a certain substantial range and panoramic faithfulness to the life of the lumbermen represented in his most successful book, "The Blazed Trail."

This phase of life deserves particular emphasis for the reason that there has recently been growing up among the lumber camps from the Bay of Fundy to Puget Sound the legend of a mythical hero named Paul Bunyan, who is the only personage of the sort yet invented and elaborated by the ordinary run of men in any American calling. Paul is less a patron saint of the loggers than an autochthonous Munchausen, whose fame has been extended almost entirely by word of mouth among lumbermen resting from their work and ying with one another to see who could tell the most stupendous yarn about Paul's prowess and achievements. The process resembles that which in the folk lore everywhere has evolved enormous legends about favorite heroes; the legend concerning Paul, however, is essentially native in its accurate geography, in its passion for grotesque exaggeration, in its hilarious metaphors, in its dry, drawing, straight-faced narrative method. Exaggeration such as that in some of these stories verges upon genius. When Paul goes west he carelessly lets his pick drag behind him and cuts on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; he raises corn in Kansas prodigious enough to suck the Mississippi dry and stop navigation; he builds a hotel so high that he has "the last seven stories put on hinges so's they could be swung back for to let the moon go by"; he achieves such feats of eating and drinking and working and fighting and loving as make Hercules himself seem a pallid fellow who should have gone upon the rowdy American frontier to learn the great ways of adventure. Though it is true that the legend has been developed for many years without adequate literary use of it having yet been made, it lies ready for romance to handle; and no discussion of contemporary American fiction can go deeper than the surfaces without at least mentioning that hilarious chapbook, Paul Bunyan Comes West—Carl Van Doren in "Contemporary American Novelists."

Song

Stay! O stay! ye winged hovers,
The winds that ransack East, and
West,
Have breathed perfumes upon our
flowers,
More fragrant than the Phoenix nest;
Then stay! O stay sweet hovers!
That ye,
May witness that, which time nere
see.

Stay a while, thou feathered Sythman,
And attend the Queen of flowers,
Show thy self for once a blith man,
Come dispend with a few hovers;
Else we ourselves will stay a while,
And make our pastime, Time beguile.
—Matthew Stevenson (seventeenth century).

Jimenez de Quesada in New Granada

Quesada was of middle height, of a grave countenance, very attentive, and very courteous to everybody. This courtesy and affability was a common trait to all of the great conquerors of the New World . . . The Spaniards of those days possibly placed courtesy as the first of all the virtues. Those who have lived with their descendants in the Americas can understand why they set courtesy so high.

Without it, in Quesada's days, it was impossible to manage Spanish soldiers, for the most illiterate of them all esteemed himself a gentleman. Most probably the soldier was a gentleman according to his lights, and in his generals, as Quesada and Cortes, he saw what he admired and would have been himself had God so willed it. Hence the love Quesada's soldiers bore him, and hence the reason that they never once rebelled against him . . .

His love of speeches probably was a recollection of his legal days, and if his soldiers did not always understand his somewhat high-flown words, they stood and listened, and the speech over, set obediently to work . . . It is impossible for us to judge Quesada's character quite impartially. We read his actions, and condemn or praise them according to the standards of our world. Those standards ever shift, are always altering. Our vices and our virtues are not quite the vices and the virtues of the days of Prescott or of Robertson. Tomorrow they will change again, are changing as we write, without our knowledge, as imperceptibly as day shades into night and night again gives place to day.

No living eye can mark the progress of the hands upon the clock of time. "Eppur si muovo."

So, summing up Quesada's character, it appears, firstly, that he was an honourable man, according to his lights. Scrupulously exact he was undoubtedly about the royal fifth, so careful and so proud of his integrity in this, a matter that weighed lightly on the souls of almost all the conquerors, that he records it in his will.

What was an open nature . . . He bore no malice, never sought revenge, and through his long career set little store on wealth.

His views were large and liberal, as his delight at the first school set up in Bogota so amply testifies. Well did he know the difference between right and wrong; not by the touchstone of religion or of policy, but fundamentally. That he failed always to square "his hisping practice with his creed," is but to say he was a man . . .

His attitude in regard to the enslavement of the Indians shows his better nature and his superiority to almost all the conquerors, who sold the Indians, just as they would have sold a mule, without a thought of the injustice of the act.

All who have written of Quesada, near to his age, held him for a humane and generous man. We who look at him, down the optic glass of time, reversed, can only judge him by his deeds, as they have been recorded for us, by men who lived in times so widely different from our own. For a brief moment of almost unappreciable time, we are the men, our writ is absolute in our own court of pipowder. Still, just ahead of us (only a pace or two ahead), there lurks an enemy, the future, that will reverse our judgments, blow them to the winds, and not impossibly view us as cheaply, as from our Empyrean we regard the past. Therefore, in writing of Quesada, I have tried to dwell upon his generosity, his dauntless courage, and his contempt of hardships.—R. B. Cunningham-Graham, in "The Conquest of New Granada."

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are tens of thousands of men, women, and children whose human abode is merely a stopping place, with little or none of the beautiful atmosphere of home about it. As a consequence, they are often sad, lonely, and dejected, longing for some display of love and affection from those by whom they are surrounded. Then, too, there are times when numbers of people seem to be driven from their homes by persecution, or by devastating earthquakes, fires, and floods, and for a time are apparently rendered homeless and destitute.

Now, it matters not what are the peculiar conditions under which people may appear to be living, nor how unattractive, sordid, and even wretched the conditions, Christian Science brings to all men everywhere a message of hope, encouragement, and good cheer; for this Science shows how, through the correct application of its truths to the human problem, every individual who needs it can be lifted out of a present state of lack of home, and begin to realize, in some measure, the real atmosphere of home, perhaps in a very unexpected manner.

In the chapter on Marriage in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 58), Mrs. Eddy has written, "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." With this beautiful sentiment most people will readily agree. Home, because it should be a center of love, affection, and comfort, makes an appeal to universal humanity; and there is hardly a child or an adult anywhere who has not some sense of and longing for home. Many parents will even make sacrifices to possess a home of their own, in the belief that they can there rear their offspring under conditions which conform most nearly to their own particular ideals.

In this scientific demonstration of home, the first great essential is to learn the nature and whereabouts of man's real home. In the Acts of the Apostles we read, "For in him [Spirit] we live, and move, and have our being." Man's real home, then, is in God, divine Mind; and, hence, it is permanent and eternal. It follows, then, that man is never without a home, whatever false, material sense may say. And because man's real home is in God, it is one of harmony, of peace, of joy, and of happiness—a home of beauty, of comfort, and of

abundant supply for every need; but this supply is not material, it is spiritual; for man, being the image and likeness of God, who is Spirit, has only spiritual needs.

As the individual grasps these simple but practical truths, and applies them to his earthly sense of home, he will see a change begin to take place in his environment, which may be manifested in several ways. Where were perhaps neglect, lack of interest, and even utter indifference, consideration for others and by others will begin to appear, interest will be manifested in mutual happiness and well-being, comforts unthought of before will be provided; in a word, the atmosphere of home will begin to be in evidence. Wherever the individual may find himself, his desire for home may then be realized. Thus, as the spiritual fact is applied to the human problem, a transformation takes place in outward conditions.

These are not mere fanciful theories, but simple, plain demonstrable truths, which any man can prove for himself. The writer can truthfully say he has proved them in his own experience. Called upon to leave his boarding-place in a certain city, and take an extended trip to a distant part of the country, where he would be thrown entirely among strangers, he set out on his journey, with the thought that his home was in divine Mind, and therefore wherever he went he was always in his beautiful, divine home. What was the result? Though he put up almost entirely at hotels, none of which he had ever seen before, in every instance a wonderful sense of home was realized, practically from the first day. He stopped at one hotel for eight months; and from first to last was treated with such uniform kindness and consideration that up to the very last day it proved to be a thoroughly happy and comfortable home. This simply illustrates how it is possible for anyone to gain such a demonstrable understanding of Christian Science as will enable him to apply its truths to every problem of his daily experience, and hence to the gratifying of the natural longing for a home. And the invitation to partake of the great blessings this Science offers is not to selected individuals, but to all mankind. As we read in Isaiah, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters."

The Goat Paths

The crooked paths go every way
Upon the hill—they wind about
Through the heather in and out
Of the quiet sunniness.
And there the goats, day after day,
Stray in sunny quietness,
Cropping here and cropping there,
As they pause and turn and pass,
Now a bit of heather spray,
Now a mouthful of the grass.

In the deeper sunniness,
In the place where nothing stirs,
Quietly in quietness,
In the quiet of the furze,
For a time they come and lie
Staring on the roving sky.

If you approach they run away,
They leap and stare, away they bound.
With a sudden angry sound,
To the sunny quietude;
Crouching down where nothing stirs
In the silence of the furze,
Crouching down again to brood
In the sunny solitude.

—James Stephens.

Giotto's Simplicity

The tale about Giotto's first essay in drawing might be chosen as a parable: he was not found beneath a church roof tracing a mosaic, but on the open mountain, trying to draw the portrait of the living thing committed to his care.

What, therefore, Giotto gave to art was, before all things else, vitality. His Madonnas are no longer symbols of a certain phase of pious awe, but pictures of maternal love. . . . Nor was the change less in his method than his motives. Before his day painting had been without composition, without charm of colour, without suggestion of movement or the play of living energy. He first knew how to distribute figures in the given space with perfect balance, and how to mass them together in animated groups agreeable to the eye. He caught varied and transient shades of emotion, and expressed them by the posture of the body and the play of feature. The hues of morning and of evening served him. Of all painters he was most successful in preserving the clearness and the light of pure, well-tempered colours. His power of telling a story by gesture and action is unique in his peculiar simplicity. There are no ornaments or accessories in his pictures. The whole force of the artist has been concentrated on rendering the image of life conceived by him. Relying on his knowledge of human nature, and seeking only to make his subject intelligible, no painter is more unafectingly pathetic, more unconsciously majestic. . . . Art had to go through a tollsome period of geometrical and anatomical pedantry, before it could venture, in the frescoes of Michael Angelo and Raphael, to return with the greater wealth of knowledge on a higher level to the divine simplicity of its childhood in Giotto.—John Addington Symonds.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest, pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	3.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	4.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	3.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	3.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: \$3.00 per month, \$4.50 per quarter, \$12.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS: The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	2 cents	2 cents
" 24 "	2 cents	3 "
" 32 "	2 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 21 East 40th St.
Chicago: 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City: 5024 Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco: 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles: 629 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle: 958 Empire Building
London: Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of:
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DEA HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAUD DE LA SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1922

EDITORIALS

It is significant that the two chief addresses at the first assembly of the American Bankers Association were given over, in the main, to discussion of international relations in their financial aspects. Perhaps among no other group of business men could more enlightened and well-informed opinion upon this subject be found. For the banker, particularly one whose institution deals to any degree in foreign exchange and international securities, possesses a comprehensive view of the subject which includes all the importer, exporter, and international investor gain from their combined experiences. In time of heated political discussion of financial issues there is sometimes a certain public impatience with the professed omniscience on such matters of the banking community. It is sometimes asserted that because the custodian of the nation's funds may be better informed as to the effects of currency legislation, for example, he is not the man most certain to advise wisely and disinterestedly upon the character of such legislation. Class interest so often affects opinion that even when the banks appear to have been a unit in urging a policy, the general public has often found in that very unity a reason for doubt and suspicion.

Whether or not the Bankers Association is unitedly, or even by a majority in support of the position assumed by its retiring president, Mr. Thomas B. McAdams, and also by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont in his address on "The Bankers' Responsibility" does not yet appear, except in so far as approval was indicated by tumultuous applause. Doubtless during the course of the conference it will be shown whether the responsible financiers composing that body hold to the view that the United States is sufficient unto itself, and can sustain a position of isolation from the problems which rack the Old World, or whether they hold with their retiring president, who said:

I do not believe there is anything in the history or the ideals of our people which can justify our failure to help in a situation where our counsel and assistance are so essential to the restoration of world order.

Mr. Lamont took as the subject of a great part of his address the international indebtedness under the weight of which the Old World nations are groaning, and the existence of which acts as a curb upon the restoration of American export trade.

"Now let us as practical men," he said, "determine what, if any, of these debts are in any event uncollectible and so should be written off, in order to quit fooling ourselves. Let us decide what others of these debts are good in part, but must be given ample time to pay; emphatically, let us figure whether the payment of these debts—which inevitably must mean a great increase in our import and a heavy decrease in our export trade—is going to prove an asset or a liability for American business men."

This is a plain statement of the dilemma which confronts the United States in considering the payment of allied debts. Are its claims—which can only be paid in goods if at all—assets or liabilities? Will it profit more in receiving a flood of manufactured products of other lands, competing with its own in its own markets, and stifling its export trade by still further impoverishing Europe? Would it not rather profit more by employing its power to remit these debts, in the encouragement of peace and disarmament in Europe, the restoration of normal conditions there and the consequent resumption of that export trade which keeps the factories of the United States busy and furnishes wider markets for its own farms?

Mr. Lamont, however, was not contented with discussing the relations of the United States to the rest of the world in their purely material aspects. Banker though he is, he can discern in the position of the American people duties and obligations which rise far superior to anything that may be counted in terms of money or trade. He took up that much-abused phrase, "America first," which indeed is susceptible to all those characteristics of national arrogance and aggression which a few years ago was attached to the equally nationalistic slogan, "Deutschland über Alles."

"What does 'America first' mean?" he inquires. "Does it mean that we shall strain every nerve to make America first in wealth and prosperity? If so we have already attained that ambition. Already we hold two-fifths of the entire world's stock of gold. We produce 54 per cent. of its cotton; 45 per cent of its grain; 60 per cent of its copper; more than half of its iron and steel. Is there any field of material accomplishment that we are not pre-eminent in?" And, going on, he points out that in the sciences, in education, and in charity the United States may properly claim, if not absolute pre-eminence, at least a place in the first rank with other nations. "Yet," he continued, and with commendable truth and admirable eloquence, "with all this splendid record of liberality and accomplishment, I again put the question whether you and I and our fellow-citizens generally are doing our full share to solve the weighty, the tragic questions that are weighing upon the world? Are we giving to the solution of those questions the best that is in us—our constant study and thought, the willingness to sacrifice? I make no appeal to you for the immediate material aid of the world that lies beyond the Atlantic and Pacific. I make appeal to you, and to myself, for something far more rare—for our assurance to them that we are with them in mind and in spirit in the solution of their difficulties; that we are once again ready, as we were in the Great War, and as our forefathers have been for 150 years, to suffer if need be, and to yield up something of ourselves in the general cause of world justice and peace."

It is well that sentiment of this sort should have been enunciated at a gathering of men so influential as those who compose the American Bankers Association. It is

better, it is most fortunate and happy indeed, for the thought of that Nation and for the prospects of the world that these utterances should have been greeted with such applause and such approval as seems to justify the conclusion that they represented the matured sentiments of those who listened to them. In all the course of public discussions as to the attitude of the United States in this moment of international turmoil and menace, the utterances which have come from Washington, from senators and men of standing in either party, have in the main been disappointing. They have been qualified by fear of a public opinion which the politicians have shown themselves unable to estimate at its true worth. They have failed to sound any note of leadership. It is strange, but nevertheless a fact, that today the United States must turn from Washington to a gathering of financiers, the members of which speak purely in their private capacity, for encouraging and stimulating leadership in the consideration of the greatest problems which confront the Nation at the moment.

It has been said that a statement, be it ever so false, if repeated persistently, is likely to be believed. That is the case with the liquor propaganda. Certain arguments are repeated at regular intervals in the hope that this repetition will produce the desired effect. This repetition of falsehoods is the only hope of the liquor interests. The whole gamut of arguments from personal liberty to loss of revenue has been overthrown many times, nevertheless the repetition goes right on in the hope that people will be influenced thereby and go to the polls and vote accordingly. This has been the method used by the liquor interests for generations, as anyone remembering past campaigns can easily attest.

It should, therefore, be remembered that the forces back of the wet propaganda never work in the open. Those, outside of the liquor interests, who really seek to overthrow the Eighteenth Amendment are not even a respectable minority, but through newspaper propaganda people have been made to believe that almost everyone thinks as the liquor interests think. What is, therefore, really going on right now is not so much of a fight "to restore personal liberty" or "to bring about a greater respect for law" (think of law-breakers trying to do this!) as it is that the American Government shall again be delivered into the hands of a certain class of politicians of which the brewers, distillers, and wholesale liquor dealers are the chief element.

In the year 1908 a very influential lobbyist for certain interests in the State of Michigan said to one of the aggressive brewers in that State: "Prohibition is bound to come, and it is you brewers that will make it come. You have been meddling with every piece of legislation for years and nothing important has been passed unless you first scrutinized it. The government of this State is practically in your hands. When the people find out what is actually going on they will put you out of business."

Some years before this a man who was a lobbyist for both the breweries and the railways in the State of Wisconsin said very much the same thing. The Wisconsin lobbyist carried a stock of liquor in his hotel that was enough to furnish a good-sized bar. It was considered quite proper, when important bills were pending, to call in certain members of the Assembly and have them drink heavily so that they would not be so sure of what was going on. Indeed, when certain interests wanted anything, money and liquor, especially liquor, flowed freely. Do the people of Wisconsin, as well as of other states, wish a return of such a condition, a condition where liquor will have more influence in their legislative halls than all the citizens combined? Remember, also, if liquor is enthroned it will not matter what party is in power, liquor will be the boss, controlling all important legislation. That has been the experience of this country in ante-prohibition days. It should not be forgotten now.

Recently a metropolitan daily, very wet, made the admission that brewers and the like had been, in the past, too aggressive and too conspicuous in political matters for their own good. Is that not clearly a forecast that brewers will again be in power if the Eighteenth Amendment is emasculated or overthrown? Their power might be more secret, but therefore it is the more sinister.

What the liquor interests want and why they oppose prohibition are plain, and the arguments commonly seen are merely camouflage, a fact which both the newspapers and the brewers know. The liquor interests do not work in the open, they dare not. Let the American people think well before they again allow themselves to be yoked by this form of evil. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." If that is true it is a good time right now to be awake.

WE HEAR a great deal of the importance of the selection of the books we read, but not nearly enough of the even greater importance of the manner in which we read the books after the selection has been made. Jeremy Collier once said, "A man may as well expect to create strength by always eating as to become wiser by always reading. . . . It is thought and digestion which makes books serviceable." It is quite true that, as Bacon explained, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested," but this, after all, comes under the head of selection.

The whole question comes down to the real purpose of our reading. If it is mere gratification or to relieve ennui we may be as superficial or as thorough as we choose. If we read for relaxation alone we may skip pages which do not interest, and absorb as little as we please; the fact that for the time being we have diverted

ourselves into new channels justifies what might otherwise be considered as wasted time; to follow Jeremy Collier's analogy, we may say that the appetite sometimes craves food which is lacking in nutrition. But the human mind can no more be sustained by such food than can the body, and our intellectual palate sooner or later demands real sustenance.

Petrarch is called the "father of humanism," having been the leader of that choice little fourteenth century group who rescued the book from the dictates of the church. Had it not been for their efforts, the classics would have been lost, but because of what they did the Renaissance was made possible. Their creed stands today as the best statement which could be put into words of how reading should be done: "Accept truth," they insisted, "unprejudiced as to its source. Absorb it, make it a part of yourself; but, having done this, recognize your responsibility to the world to give it out again, made richer by its personal contact with yourself."

Books have become so common that their significance is sometimes lost, yet it should not be difficult for us to pause long enough to realize fully that the paper, the type, and the binding of the volumes we read are merely the vehicles which convey to us truths which are intrusted to us as stewards, and that it is our privilege as well as our responsibility, after assimilation, to pass these truths on in richer form to those around us.

Now and henceforth, it has recently been made apparent, any estimate of what heretofore has been regarded

as the unbreakable adhesion of the Moslems within and outside the British Empire, must take into account the reaction of what has been regarded as the unchanging and unchangeable East to the influences of the aggressive and progressive West. At the moment the correctness of such an estimate is of the greatest importance, not only to Great Britain, but to the world. Does Great Britain, as she opposes the assertion of territorial claims by the Turk, confront a united Islam, embracing not only the Muhammadans in her own empires in the Sudan, in Africa, and in Asia and British India, but those who acclaim their allegiance to Kemal Pasha?

The popular impression seems to have been that a declaration of war in the Near East would act as the rallying cry which would unite nations in all British possessions who once regarded the peoples of every Christian nation as their hereditary enemies. But there are indications that this would not be the result, simply because there has come to even the followers of Muhammad in many of the lands outside of Turkey, as well as to some perhaps within that country, a realization that the newer civilization has brought to them already, and promises to bring to them in the future, a release from economic slavery. The era of railroads, the telegraph and the telephone, supplementing the printing press, has brought to millions schooled to believe that Western civilization aimed at their destruction the understanding that there may yet be established a universal brotherhood.

All this has tended to lessen the apprehension of domination, and has overcome, at least to a great extent, the power of the fanatic. This has been proved in India within recent months, just as it was proved somewhat less conclusively during the years of the Great War. It is within the recollection of all who have kept in touch with Near Eastern affairs that this boasted solidarity of the Moslems was not realized more than by pledges which could not be fulfilled when the Turk called upon the Muhammadans of India to support him in his protest against the Treaty of Sevres. This support began and ended in the effort of Mahatma Gandhi to declare a strike of the Non-Cooperationists of India.

The failure of this movement in India and elsewhere perhaps showed quite conclusively the impossibility, now or hereafter, of uniting the Muhammadan world, or any considerable part of it, in support of even so ambitious a leader as Kemal Pasha. Perhaps Kemal knows this. Possibly Mr. Lloyd George has realized it all along. The collapse of the holy war proclaimed from Constantinople in the early days of the Great War might have been sufficient notice to the world that the boasted solidarity of Islam's forces was unfounded. In India, as in North Africa, there has been vigorous opposition to the Pan-Turanian policy of the sultans, especially Abdul Hamid, designed to bring about Turkish domination of Islam. The Turk did put down what was called the Wahabi puritan Arab movement in Asia, but failed in the assertion of complete power over Arabia, where the development of a strong Pan-Arab movement broke the hold of the Turk on the holy places. In North Africa, likewise, the Senussi Moslems are said to despise the Turks even more than the Christians.

In India there are said to be some 66,000,000 Muhammadans as against about 217,000,000 Hindus. The Moslem population is about one-fifth of the total. The Hindus do not take kindly to the extension of Pan-Islamism. They fear the assertion of temporal power by the Turk, and even some of the Moslems are said to have joined with the non-Moslems, the unbelievers, in their protest against their claimed nationalistic rights.

Many years ago, perhaps at the time the British were endeavoring to overcome discontent in Egypt and the British Sudan, where it is estimated there are some 12,000,000 Muhammadans, Lord Curzon declared that the dropping of a pebble into the pool of Islam would send ripples out to the farthest shore. But that solidarity is not what it used to be, as recent appeals to it have proved. There is still, however, a militant Muhammadism, kept alive by the mad mullahs in Somaliland and the Senussi of Tripoli. It is to these that those who still hope to foment a holy war must look, and not to the less superstitious millions in India. To the followers of Gandhi it does not mean so much that the last independent Muhammadan stronghold is threatened. They have learned in part, and the understanding is increasing daily, that what the white man calls civilization offers rewards greater and more lasting than those which are gained by conquest.

Editorial Notes

IN THE last session of Parliament, Canada seemed to go farther toward disarmament than any other nation involved in the business of competitive foreign trade. Although Canada is an exporting industrial Nation, with a national merchant marine, and keenly ready to engage in economic warfare for markets abroad, Parliament, at the last session, with the approval of the Government, cut the estimates for naval and military armaments almost to the vanishing point. It is quite plain that the Canadian people are too independent in national sentiment to allow the taxpayers of the United Kingdom to pay for Canadian national defense, or to rely on Canada's proximity to a wealthy and powerful neighbor. Nor can the Canadian people close their eyes to conditions in the world where the belief in conflicting economic interests is tending to promote anything but international harmony. In undertaking to develop an independent foreign policy, as Canada would be unless the Government were in accord with the British policy, the Dominion must be prepared to shoulder some new responsibilities. The overwhelming sentiment of the people of Canada is loyal to the British connection. But Canada might very well elect to take some first independent steps while still maintaining the fullest unity of action with Great Britain during the period of progress toward international confidence and good will.

HEARTY congratulations are in order for the determination of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to get out a 100 per cent women's vote at elections and to devote its organized strength to awakening women, newly enfranchised, to their need of understanding public issues so as to make intelligent decisions at the ballot box. More of such action is needed. It is well to remember that although technically women have been enfranchised, discrimination against them is exercised in most of the states in many particulars. Women teachers, for example, in a large number of localities are not paid as much as men doing the same work. Or again, a mother, in some states, has no say in the matter of giving consent should a minor child wish to marry, and so on to almost an unlimited extent. Discrimination is essentially unfair and un-American, and as long as it continues there is present in the body politic an active cause of irritation.

A PROMINENT newspaper, discussing the wet and dry situation in the United States with regard to the inclusion of a wet plank in some recent party platforms, said:

Of especial interest to political Washington was . . . the hoisting of a similar (wine and beer) issue in Connecticut by . . . (a certain speaker), who declared the "poor man has a right to his beer," or words to that effect.

Doubtless many a rich southern slave owner declared vehemently in the late fifties of last century that the rich man had a right to his slaves. However, the people of the United States decided differently and the Thirteenth Amendment was attached to the National Constitution. In a similar manner the people have decided differently on this liquor question and the Eighteenth Amendment has been attached. One wonders whether there will be an outcry shortly for the annulling of the Thirteenth Amendment.

It is no wonder that Nahan Franko, the violinist and collector of rare instruments, felt considerable excitement the other day at the prospect of owning the genuine Stradivarius violin which was being brought to him from Europe, for in the many years that he has been interested along these lines he has never managed to secure one of these coveted instruments. He has had, moreover, unusual difficulties in holding onto his treasures. In 1881, for example, he lost a very valuable collection when the Josephine, on which he was traveling from Havana, was wrecked, and again in 1906 many of his instruments were destroyed in San Francisco. Today he has built up a third collection and the Strad is to become part of it. It is to be hoped that he will be more successful this time than heretofore.

Few people can speak with much greater authority than Dr. Fong Foo-sec, the editor of the English department of the Commercial Press of Shantung, on Oriental affairs in general. This is what he said recently regarding the awakening of China:

America can scarcely realize the tremendous commercial and political significance of the events now so rapidly transpiring in China. Commercial interests which awake to their opportunities speedily will be putting men into the Orient to take advantage of the settlement being brought about by recent political changes.

It is evident that there is at least one man who does not share the gloomy view of some of the newspaper correspondents in the Orient.

WHEN the Boys and Girls' Library was opened in Toronto the other day something was done which could well be duplicated in many cities of the world. The great need for just such an institution is apparent when it is recalled that, whereas in 1909 the boys and girls of Toronto borrowed fewer than 50,000 books from the public libraries, in 1921 they borrowed more than 500,000, and doubtless such figures could be reproduced elsewhere. This Toronto library has a young people's room and a high school section. Little by little the children of the world are coming into their own.

ON THE outbreak of the World War there was being conducted at Lyons an exhibition to which Germany had made some contributions. Her exhibits were, however, sequestered at that time and are to be sold by auction very soon. Among them, it appears, was the original manuscript of Goethe's "Faust." Is it possible that Germany will be able to save enough out of her reparation money to repurchase it?

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT calls attention to the fact that little towns which cannot boom and have skyscrapers can, if they are a mind-to, plant gardens that tourists will come miles to see. True, and this sentiment can be extended to a far wider range of application than the writer probably in the least intended.